THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
C. B. BRIGHAM, - - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy..... 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week)..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year)..... $10 00.
All communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., at 1866 THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Smith and Brown.

SAID SMITH TO BROWN.

"Your smile is as pleasant as flowers in June—
Is it the election, or the high rates of leather?
Has coal ceased to be gone clear up to the moon,
Or is it owing to the charming weather?"

SAID BROWN TO SMITH.

"Well, no! not exactly; thereby hangs a story.
It's neither the one nor the other.
It's because I've just left Miss Brown in her glory
And rid as both of a vast deal of bother."

"Time was when prices, elections and taxes,
Were drops in the bucket compared with our grief
From the stitch, stitch, stitch that never relaxes,
And from which we have found a happy relief."

SAID SMITH TO BROWN.

"The subject you've touched on has caused me much worry,
For what with the perpetual basting and felling
I can't even get a warm bite for her hurry,
And then my hot words leave her eyes swelling."

"I've made up my mind to try to relieve her,
As in duty bound every decent man should."
"In that case," said Brown, "get a Wilson & Wheeler,
You'll get the best in the market at 140 Wood."

Advertise Judiciously, Economically

And systematically, through Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman, authorized advertising agents for the newspapers, magazines and periodicals of the United States and Canada. Sole office for this city, No. 1 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md. Pittsburgh references—John D. Scully, Cashier First National Bank, and T. B. Young & Co.

The Genuine Liebig's Extract of Meat

Secures great economy, excellence in the preparation of beef tea. Buy none but that bearing the "Liebig's Extract of Meat Company." Baron Liebig's signature on every jar. For sale by druggists and grocers. J. Milhau & Sons, 183 Broadway, New York. TUF

Closing Out Sale—Goods at Cost.

Entire stock of piece goods, gent's furnishing goods and notions, to be closed out within sixty days. Lease and fixtures for sale. Inquire at 82 Market street. B. Oppenheimer.

Neutral sulphite of Lime.

Will preserve cider for one year. One package sufficient for a barrel. Sold by Jos. Fleming, 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Farm and Steam Ferry for Sale,

Together or separate, Apply to Mrs. N. A. Hamilton, Sewickley, Allegheny county, or to Alex. McIlvaine, 101 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Ballou & Adams,

Dealers in clarified and wine vinegars, No. 169 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. D. Duffy,

Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Whole Size Photographs,

Frame and picture, only $2, at Graham's gallery.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Renews the hair to its original color when grey.

Renews the nutritive matter which nourishes the hair.

Renews the growth of the hair when bald.

Keeps the hair soft, pliable and silken in softness.

Beautiful hair dressing.

One bottle only 75 cents.

R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. For sale by all druggists. MWF

Country Merchants Look to Your Interests.

You will save money by purchasing your drugs, patent medicines, hair oils, perfumeries and dyes at McKennan's Drug Store, Wholesale store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. OBSERVE THE RED SIGNS.

The Daily Commercial.

ELECTION NOTES.

Chambersburg has elected a Republican Council and the entire Republican borough ticket.

The contest between Edward Scull, Republican, and Hiram Findley, Democrat, in the Somerset senatorial district, will have to be determined by the State Senate. The return judge of Allegheny township, Somerset county, instead of returning the proper certificate, presented us the return made out by paper, without the signature of a single officer, showing a Democratic majority of thirty-nine. The Board refused to receive this paper, and returned to the return judge time to procure the proper certificate. The Board reassembled at midnight, and the judge from Allegheny failing to appear the balance of the votes were summed up, the usual certificates signed and an adjournment, *sine die*, had. The throwing out of this precinct gives Mr. Scull a majority of seventeen in the district.

Messrs. Long and Longeneckr, Republicans, are both elected to the Legislature over Noble and Snipes, Democrats, in the Somerset, Bedford and Fulton district.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

The Preparations Making at Rome—The Order of Proceeding—The Liberal Bishops.

[From the Rome Correspondence (September 30) of the Paris Gaulois.]

RECEPTION OF THE BISHOPS BY THE POPE.

I have with great diffidently obtained some particulars respecting, namely, in which sense how the project is unfolding. The Pope has decided that the bishops shall be received at the Vatican with extraordinary honors suited to their character of supreme pastors in the Church and organs of the Holy Spirit. As it will be impossible to enact these ceremonies for each individual, the bishops will be received collective assemblies, to which they will be introduced by categories, accompanied, like royal princes, by the *maestro di camera* and surrounded by a guard of honor and chamberlains. The admission will take place in the saloon of the throne, where the Pope, seated on the throne and surrounded by his court, will award the bishops the same attention as he pays to princes of the blood.

LIBERTY OF DISCUSSION IN THE COUNCIL.

The Council is to be allowed complete liberty of discussion, but no decision is to be carried out on in the enclosure in the basilica of St. Peter. That resort is to be appropriated solely to public sittings and to the solemn promulgation of decrees. The Council will be held as usual in the saloon of the Supper of Holy Thursday, above the Escalinata Regia. In order to preclude interference with the basilica, the Christian princes and representatives of foreign governments are excluded from the saloon of the Supper, will occupy tribunes round the Pontifical throne. The cardinals, bishops and *prelati* have also to enjoy all the rights and privileges of diocesans. It is decided also to admit the bishops *in partibus* to the Council, but the Pope has not yet made up his mind about the generals of the orders. His intention is to exclude them, but Father Beckx, the general of the Jesuits, who, making sure of a seat, has already called from Bengal, is the most subtle theologian of the order to be his companion in this delicate question, is very mortified to have to send him back unlapped.

THE LIBERAL BISHOPS.

Monsignor Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, to whom Prince Borghese appropriates a part of his promptness in this duty, and is very mortified to have to send him back unlapped.

The German Bishops. The Portuguese episcopate openly opposes itself to the designs of the court of Rome, and nearly all its members have refused to attend the Council. A large number of Bishops in different countries have expressed disapprobation of the measures which the preparative commissions have drawn up on *priori* digests of the decrees and questions to be brought before the Council, declaring that this proceeding is an infringement of their rights, and an attempt of the Roman curia to impose its ideas and principles on an assembly which should be left to originate its own resolutions.

A DIFFERENCE OF A SMALL POINT.

The Belgian Bishops are bragged on a very small point. During the religious wars the Holy Sacrament was kept for safety in a sort of tower, and the custom has been handed down to the present day. Lately this became known to Monsignor Bartoni, sacristan to the congregation of Rites, and he reported it to the Pope, and the Belgian bishops were ordered to abandon the usage, and keep the Host according to the universal practice in a pix. The order was followed by a decree from the Pope, but further order not decree has been obeyed, and the bishops are determined to bring the matter before the Council.

A NEW CANADIAN ORDER CONFERRED.

The letter of Father Hyacinthe, which continues to engage all circles here, has, it is said, completely changed the intentions of the Pope with respect to the consistory. His Holiness appreciates that a large creation of cardinals and bishops would give an impression that he wished to obtain by force a majority in the council for the "Roman doctrines" and, therefore, he intends to defer the promotions till the Council is over. But the ministers declare that the design is to keep back his gifts as a theatre and to reserve for the moment them among the deserving. The Holy Father, however, has been summoned by an address from the ladies of Munster, accompanied by a large sum of money.

Of the new Secretary of War, the *Army and Navy Journal* says:—"General Belknap, is, in brief, a type of that class of American citizen-soldiers and public men whom we must put forward—men in whom the energy and enthusiasm of youth have been supplemented by an experience and judgment such as the dull routine of an ordinary career rarely furnishes. He is still in the prime and vigor of life, of pleasing address and fine presence, courteous and affable. Like his predecessor, he is a man of positive convictions, earnest and thorough-going in his methods, frank and honest in his dealings, and, withal, a genial companion and a warm and trustworthy friend. These qualities we speak of with the more particularity, as they are known to many of the loss officers of the army always are as to the courtesy, candor and justice they are likely to receive in their relations with the War bureau."

The great aim of the Mexicans has now become treasure-hunting. The millions saved by the people of Cajaca, and known to be hidden in the ground for safe-keeping (the products of their cochineal crops for fifty years or more,) the famous treasure of Guatemonzin, the Aztec king, and the silver ingots and dollars stored in caves by robbers, have become the aim of fortune-hunters, who have formed companies and pursue their searches by incantations or divinatory wands of faith. Many treasures have actually been raised already and public attention is now called to a rumor that three millions of dollars, in American twenty dollar pieces, are buried near La Soledad, having been taken from a United States treasure train in 1847, and hundreds, if not thousands are engaged in scouring the country for imaginary wealth.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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Per Year, (52 issues)..... $2 00
In Clubs of Twenty..... 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., at 1866 COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO NEW 12-horse power Engines, Sc12, without Boilers. Address Box 546, Franklin, Pa.

PIANO FOR SALE—A 7 OCTAVE PIANO, carved legs, New York manufacture, in perfect order, will be sold cheap, the owner leaving no further use for it. Inquire at 108 Wood street. †

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS.—One New and second-hand, of all sizes, on hand. Flue and Cylinder Boilers of all sizes, on hand. JAMES HILL, P.O. corner Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. and C. R. W., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—HOT BLAST—FIFTY-SIX Upright Pipes, 8 feet long, 4½ inches diameter. Thirty-six Goose Necks and Bed Plates to suit, all in good order. For sale cheap LOWRIE CHILDS, 133 Wood street.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Leather and Gum Belting, Copper Rivets, Gum Packing and Hose, as low as any house, and warranted. HARTLEY, McKEE & Co., 58 Smithfield street.

EXTRA NO. 1 AND NO. 2 LARD OIL, of our own manufacture, in store and for sale by J. SELLERS & CO., corner Second and Tenth streets.

ROSIN—200 BARRELS ROSIN FOR sale by S. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., 76 Wood street.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

MISSOURI LANDS—UNIMPROVED, for sale or exchange for City or Country Property, in large or small quantities, at from $3 to $5 per Acre. Apply to or address CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue. MWF

$55 PER ACRE WILL PURCHASE A 200 Farm of 145 Acres in Westmoreland county, 20 miles from Pittsburg, a Station on the West Penna. Railroad; 100 Acres cleared, balance in No. 1 Timber. 40 Acres Meadow and an 8 foot vein of Coal. Large Coal Works on the adjoining Farm. The Timber on the Land is worth $3,000, and the 40 Acres of Coal is worth $4,000. Title perfect. Terms from CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID DAIRY FARM, near Alliance, Ohio. It contains 148 Acres, has all necessary buildings, is well watered, fenced and fruit bearing; is well watered, large Brick House of 8 rooms, large Frame Barn, good Orchard, &c., and is only half mile from the corporate limits of the city of Alliance, and will be sold for the purpose of dividing it and selling it off in small lots, as a few years hence it can be sold out in building lots at double the present price. The Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, both pass through the property. Residence it is delightful, having a beautiful view. Will sell cheap, or will exchange property and give any further information desired. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

WEST VIRGINIA LANDS FOR SALE—5,000 Acres of West Virginia Timber and Farming Lands, on McDowell county. The Timber alone is worth double the price asked for it. The Lands lay convenient to Railroad, and will be sold better to market. This is a rare opening for a set of men to make a sure fortune. The Coal on these lands is the finest Pocahontas known. Also Oak and Walnut. The whole outside of 5,000 Acres will be sold cheap, or in parts, to suit purchasers. Some of the Lots have improvements on them. Will be sold on easy terms. Short driving location can be seen at any time. Will sell in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

$65.00 PER ACRE WILL PURCHASE A 100 Acre Farm in Columbiana county, Ohio, four miles from Enon, a Station on the P. Ft. W. and C. R.; can work every foot of the land by machinery. All in cultivation. Land, considerable improvements, good water, &c. Title perfect. Terms, one-third cash, balance to suit. Easterly Ohio Land around this sells for $100 per acre, and upwards. Will be sold at the above proportion. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

$3,600 WILL PURCHASE A FARM of 108 Acres, in Armstrong county, 20 Good House of 8 Rooms, Stable, Barn, &c., and 50 to 40 Acres Bottom, 90 Acres cleared, public road on the premises, one mile from Kittanning. Well Water; three quarters of a mile to school, in a good neighborhood. Title perfect. Terms, one-third cash. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LAND—THE Valuable Pine Timber Lands, known as the Bowe, Blaine & Co. Lands, in Clearfield county, lying on Bilson Run and Mill Creek, in Clarion and Jefferson counties, will be sold in lots to suit, and at reasonable size to suit purchasers. Terms liberal. Apply to HARRISON BLAKER, Real Estate Agent, Penna. HARRISON BLAKER. FW

FOR SALE—FARMS—IN WESTMORELAND, Armstrong, Butler, Clarion, Jefferson, Washington, Beaver, Greene, Clarion, Lawrence and Indiana counties, Penna., also, in Ohio and Virginia. Information in the Pittsburgh Real Estate Register, a paper free to any address. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Publishers and Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—OVER ONE HUNDRED farms of all sizes, prices and locations. Full particulars in the Pittsburgh Real Estate Register, known away profits or sent free to any address. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Publishers and Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, with Gas and Fuel can be obtained by applying at 142 Third avenue.

FOR RENT—A FRAME HOUSE OF SIX Rooms, on Linden street, Allegheny, near Third ward schools. Rent $300 per annum. Inquire of H. C. LEE, 116 Fifth avenue.

FOR RENT—OFFICES—FOUR WELL lighted Offices in the second story of the Safe Deposit building, Fifth avenue, next door to the large front Room in third story. The entire Building will be heated by steam. Apply to J. D. VON BONHORST, Treasurer, 83 Fourth avenue.

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE—366 Ridge street, Allegheny, 9 Rooms, with Bath Room, Washbowl, Gas, Hydrant and Stable on the premises, or to ARCHIBALD BLAKELEY, Attorney-at-Law, No. 98 Fifth avenue.

New Buckwheat Flour.

1,200 pounds Celebrated Eastbrook Mills

Double Extra Buckwheat Flour,

Just received and put up in small bags for family use, or for sale by the barrel, at the Family Grocery Store of

JNO. A. RENSHAW,

Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

GROCERY AMERICA CHEESE.

40 cases YOUNG AMERICA CHEESE, of superior quality, weighing six and a half pounds to the cheese, just received and for sale by the Case or Single Cheese, by

JNO. A. RENSHAW,

COR. LIBERTY AND NINTH STREETS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in Bankruptcy, I will sell at Public Auction, at my Store Building, No. 168 WYLIE STREET, in the City of Pittsburgh,

The Stock of Goods, Merchandise, &c.,

OF FERDINAND SOUCY, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Ladies' Hose, Ribbons, Prints, Gingham, Gloves, Socks, and Notions in general.

The sale will commence on TUESDAY, November 2d, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms of sale—Cash.

A. MURDOCH,

U. S. Marshal and Provisional Assignee.

oct22 26,30to2

FOR SALE,

THE VALUABLE SHEET IRON ROLLING MILL AT BRISTOL, PA.

The Mill is nearly new and is now in successful operation, with a full supply of Orders. Location desirable; being on the Delaware River, with ample facilities for delivery of the property and convenient to the Philadelphia and New York Railroad Depot, adjoining and about the Mill is in first-class Everything in and appurtenant thereto with the above proorder. On and appurtenant thereto with the above property. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

MINNESOTA LANDS FOR SALE—ONE Hundred and Seventy Acres of Land, partly within and partly without the limits of the village of Winona, Minnesota. Three Hundred and Sixty Acres adjoining Chetopa, a county seat of Labette county, Kansas, and Eighty Acres of Mineral Land, near Superior City, Douglas county, Wisconsin. Titles perfect. Very valuable. For particulars inquire of CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

FOR SALE—LOOK HERE—CHEAP Farm, one mile from a Station on the C. and P. R. R., in Armstrong county, containing 120 Acres, at only $35 per Acre. Good Improvements, Good Water, and Coal on the Farm. Title perfect. Must be sold. Terms easy. If you want a good Farm cheap, call at the office of the Real Estate of CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

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WANTED.

WANTED—TO LOAN—ON FIRST Mortgage and Bond, from $2,500 to $4,000. Address W. E., this office.

WANTED—A LAD—FIFTEEN OR SIXTEEN years of age, in a Counting House. Address Lock Box 60, Pittsburgh P. O.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PLACE SUITable for a Boarding House, with Stable. Must be adapted for Steam Power. Address Box 304, Connellsville, giving location, &c.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—AN INterest in the Coal Business. Allegheny preferred. Address, with real name, P. O. Box 202, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—TO EMPLOY—A MAN TO cultivate Grapes and other Fruits. None need apply unless they can produce satisfactory testimony to competency and character. Address Box 75, Williamsburg, Allegheny county, Pa.

WANTED—SITUATION—IN A DRY Goods or Grocery store; have had experience. Best of reference given. Address W. A. SMILEY, Lawrence, Pa.

WANTED—SALESMEN—TWO GOOD Salesmen. None but active men need apply to JOEL T. McCONIHIE, 108 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—INTEREST—A YOUNG Man with $700, would like to secure an interest in a well established Drug Store. Address Druggist, Chronicle office.

WANTED—SALESMAN—A FIRST-class Salesman for Gents' Furnishing Goods Store. None but active, energetic and experienced men need apply. Address, with real name, B., Commercial office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—ONE good Blacksmith; on accustomed to work around a Coal Bank preferred. Apply at office of or address Pittsburgh and Walnut Hill Coal Company, 124 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—TWO SITUATIONS as Sheet or Plate Rollers; parties having a thorough knowledge of their business in charge Forge with a large amount of Mayerry in charge Forge with a large amount of Machinery, etc., which they will be glad to purchase on reasonable terms. Apply to or address

J. L. SHOEMAKER,

BRISTOL, PA.

HERBST'S ORDINARY,

64 Fourth Avenue, near Market.

FALL AND WINTER RATES:

Weekly Board, Table d'Hote..... $5 00.
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MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

THE BEST OF THE MARKET AT ALL TIMES.

Bill of Fare Dinner 11½ till 3 P. M.

ABOUT TO BE PUBLISHED—CONtributions to the History of the Beaver Academy. By John Martin, D.D., late Principal, formerly President of Lincoln University, Oxford, Pa., and previously Headmaster of the Academy. Institution for the Deaf-Dumb of Ireland, and Principal of the Ulster Institution for Deaf Mutes and Blind Persons, in Belfast, Ireland. Subscribers will please send their names, with the number of copies required, to this office, or to Dr. MARTIN, Beaver, Pa.

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A LARGE STOCK OF
FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREENS, VINES, ROSES, BULBS, &c.
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112 Smithfield street.
Catalogues mailed free on application.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1869. NO. 33.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Distribution of Our Foreign Trade.

Views of Caleb Cushing on the Cuban Cause—Important to Farmers and Graziers—The Annual Reports—The President and the Gold Gamblers—The New Legal Tender Issue.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 21, 1869.

Distribution of Our Foreign Trade.

General Walker, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, furnishes the following statement of our exports and re-exports to each foreign country during the last fiscal year. A detailed account of our foreign trade for the same year, stating the quantities and values of our imports, exports and re-exports by articles, was published in Monthly Report No. 28. The following table serves to show how the export part of this trade was distributed among different countries:

Countries.	Exports.	Re-exports.
England	$190,656,695	$5,229,108
Scotland	4,854,942	160,088
Ireland	6,409,117	239
Gibraltar	2,881,115	63,948
Dominion of Canada	18,188,613	2,898,792
All other British possessions in North America	2,708,128	149,594
British West Indies	9,145,241	104,789
British possessions in Africa	1,655,823	4,951
British East Indies	471,929	11,485
Australia, New Zealand, &c	4,619,313	58,652
Spain	2,586,204	4,881
Cuba	12,649,905	7,304,787
Porto Rico	2,060,994	114,037
All other Spanish possessions	105,992	10,973
France	32,035,000	1,998,705
Bremen	24,742,729	357,198
Hanse Towns	12,778,655	37
France, Algeria, &c	42,450,139	1,421,537
French possessions in America	1,174,055	45,514
All other French possessions	421,372	12,853
Brazil	5,910,065	158,514
Uruguay	2,586,204	215,875
Argentine Republic	2,726,080	272,455
Holland	3,809,183	89,355
Dutch East Indies	2,933,912	105
Dutch West Indies and Guiana	926,051	29,595
Mexico	3,858,609	1,047,865
Italy	4,993,913	24,282
Venezuela	1,191,188	29,176
Belgium	6,338,681	518,925
Hayti	1,256,580	1,149,104
United States of Colombia	4,900,975	180,297
Sandwich Islands	740,963	89,955
Turkey	8,851,112	58,270
Russia on the Baltic and White Seas	4,278,157	23,889
Russia on the Black Sea	56,342	
Hayti, and San Domingo	1,749,188	139,462
Chili	1,356,581	116,911
Central American States	1,321,258	52,149
India	1,195,000	16,500
Denmark and Danish West Indies	1,674,115	39,121
Portugal	888,429	42,945
All other Portuguese Possessions	221,560	7,020
Sweden and Norway	166,974	19
Smyrna	635,195	101,800
Liberia	70,804	2,032
All other countries and Ports	957,582	13,059
Total	$413,854,625	$25,173,414

Exportation shipped in foreign vessels:

American vessels	$158,991,936	$15,331,704
In foreign vessels	275,762,989	9,951,710

The figures are submitted as a correction of $10, for an error not yet traced.

Caleb Cushing's Views on the Cuban Question.

Some prominent Cubans having addressed Caleb Cushing in regard to certain features of their cause, he sent the following as the main objections to their project. That the constitutions were manufactured in this country; second, when they could legally have purchased arms here, and while men could have gone quietly and unmolested, they have persistently attempted to fit armed expeditions; third, this course gave the impression to our Government that they were seeking opportunities to involve it in a foreign war, and greatly prejudiced the Cuban cause here. He further advised them to get rid of quite a number of their prominent leaders, both in New York and Cuba.

Important to Live Stock Dealers.

A decision of general interest to farmers, and especially to the large stock raisers of the West, has just been rendered Commissioner Delano. In some districts persons had been assessed for tax as cattle brokers, who were in the habit of buying cattle in the summer and turning them out to pasture, and then selling for beef to butchers and drovers as soon as they were in proper condition. The question of their liability having been referred to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, he has decided that, in fact buying, pasturing and selling were necessary to their business as farmers and graziers, or property incidental thereto. He has further decided that, under this decision, is held to be one whose regular business it is to buy and sell cattle in values greater than ten thousand dollars annually, and simply for profit.

Annual Reports.

The forthcoming report of the Secretary of War will show a saving of $20,000,000 in expenses in nearly every branch of his department. The annual report of the Naval Observatory will show that the expenses for the year have been kept within the appropriations, and that even the increased cost attending the various expeditions sent to observe the eclipse will not fall for deficiency on that score.

The Presidential Advice to the Gold Gamblers.

The renewed assertions in New York by gold gamblers that the President has been a party to their transactions, and the added statement that Gen. Grant has also engaged in the matter are declared here on unquestionable authority to be false in every particular. Neither the President or Secretary of the Treasury, or indirectly engaged in any of the transactions alleged to, either those based on gold or Government bonds, and no letter has been written by General Grant, or remains in hand, and no more will be required for the payment of interest until the 1st of January.

TENNESSEE.

Four Votes for Senator, but no Choice.

NASHVILLE, October 21.—The convention of the Legislature voted four times to-day. The last vote was: For Johnson, 48; Etheridge, 45; scattering, 26. Johnson wanted six votes to elect him.

A Most Excellent Advertising Agency.

That of Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman, Baltimore. If business men are wise, they will avail themselves of the advantages of this well posted and enterprising firm.—*Washington Star.*

ST. LOUIS.

National Capital Convention.

Second Day's Proceedings—Report of the Committee on Resolutions—Removal of the Capital Demanded.

ST. LOUIS, October 21.—The following are the resolutions reported to the Capital Convention by Joseph Medill, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, The present site of the National capital was selected as the most central point when the people of this republic, only a few millions in numbers, inhabited a narrow strip along the Atlantic coast; and whereas, the population of this republic has increased thirteen fold since then, and spread over a vast continent, of which the States in existence when the seat of government was located form only the eastern edge; and whereas, the present location of the national capital is notoriously inconvenient in times of peace, as the darkest pages in our National history demonstrate, in time of war or domestic turbulence is so dangerously exposed as to require vast armaments and vast millions of money for its special defense; and whereas, all the reasons which caused the location of the seat of government where it now is have by the enormous development of the country and a corresponding change in the wants of the people become utterly obsolete; therefore,

Resolved, That it is absurd to suppose that the handful of inhabitants in 1790, just emerging from colonial vassalage, before steamboats, railways, telegraphs or power presses were dreamed of or a mile of turnpike or canal constructed, possessed the authority or desired to exercise the power of fixing the site of the capital forever on the banks of the Potomac against the will and interests of the hundreds of millions who might come after them.

Resolved, That the people have endured the present ill-located capital for three quarters of a century, patiently waiting for the vast territory of the Union to be peopled and populated into States, and until the centre of population, area and wealth could be determined, when in permanent peace, for the convenience of the people so long as the capital is located in an inconvenient section of the Union.

Resolved, That the vast and fertile region known as the Mississippi Valley, and the numerous outlets and channels of cheap and swift communication by water and with the seaboard for the egress of its products and the ingress of its supplies and whatever policy the Government may pursue that controls or multiplies the facilities of those arteries of commerce, must result in common advantages to the whole Union, to the seaboard States as much as to those in the centre.

Resolved, That the natural, convenient and inevitable place for the Capital of the Republic is in the Mississippi Valley, which is the centre of population, wealth and power is irresistibly gravitating; where the government, surrounded by numerous millions of brave and Union-loving citizens, would be forever safe against foreign or domestic foes, and where it would need neither armaments or standing armies to protect its integrity.

Resolved, That while advocating the removal of the seat of government to the Mississippi valley, we do not mean to advocate the claims of any particular locality, but that we urge Congress to pass a law providing for the appointment of selecting a convenient site for the National Capital by a board of three commissioners.

Resolved, That in urging the removal of the National Capital from its present inconvenient, out-of-the-way and vulnerable point to the extreme border of the Union, we are in earnest, and that we protest against its expenditure until that end is accomplished, firmly believing that the absolute necessity for such removal will become more apparent every day, and the majority of the American people will not long be deluded by any other pretence to be disregarded.

Resolved, That the removal of the national Capitol being only a question of time, we emphatically oppose and condemn all expenditures of money for the adornment of the old Government buildings and the erection of new ones at the present site, as a waste of Government as useless and wanton waste of the people's money.

The following resolution, offered by Hon. Sidney Clarke, of Kansas, after discussion was tabled:

Resolved, That this Convention do recommend and request the holding of similar planning conventions in the various States to incorporate in their platforms a demand for the removal of the National Capital to a more central and convenient locality.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention met again at 7:30. The President announced the following National Executive Committee, whose functions are to be to keep up the agitation of the question of the removal of the capital, and to put such measures in operation as will effect this object: C. E. Carr, Illinois; G. T. Magann, Iowa; J. F. Kinney, Missouri; Wm. Greene, John Coburn, Indiana; H. C. Warmouth, Louisiana; G. N. Stuart, Alabama; Wm. A. Pile, Missouri; J. C. Knight, Pennsylvania; C. J. Keller, Tennessee; S. B. Churchill, Kentucky; Wm. Gilpin, California; E. S. Hubbard, Alaska; Governor Saunders, Nebraska; Governor Sanders, Nebraska; Thomas E. Tutt, Montana; L. Ferguson, Texas; C. Ashley, Arkansas.

This committee consists of one delegate from each State and Territory represented in the convention, and among other things will issue an address to the people of the Republic.

Governor Saunders, of Nebraska, James S. Rollins, of Missouri, made speeches, setting forth the commercial importance of the Missouri to the Mississippi Valley, after which the Convention adjourned to meet at the Southern Hotel at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, when they will adjourn *sine die*, and then embark on board the Alice for a pleasure excursion down the river.

To-night the delegates and citizens of St. Louis, numbering in all about two hundred and fifty, sat down to a splendid banquet at the Southern Hotel. The following were the regular toasts:

The President of the United States, responded to by Prof. G. S. Magann, of Iowa.

The Administration, responded to by the Nation; responded to by S. B. Churchill, of Kentucky.

The Atlantic and Pacific States; response by John F. Miller, of Oregon.

The Union—Indissoluble, present and future greatness; response by J. D. Caton, Illinois.

The future capital; response by Hon. Jas. S. Rollins, of Missouri.

Volunteer toasts—Kansas, the highest on the Pacific, response by Hon. Sidney Clark, of Kansas.

Our Territorial domain; responded to by Dr. Renner, of Nebraska.

The Gulf Ports; response by G. N. Stuart, of Alabama.

The Pioneers of the Mississippi Valley; response by Gen. A. L. Boone, of Iowa.

Illinois and Missouri, the twin sisters; response by R. H. Dunlap, of Illinois.

The Center of Empire in North America; response by C. G. Forsler, of Texas.

COLUMBUS, O.

Proceedings of the Railroad Conductors' National Convention.

COLUMBUS, October 21.—The Convention elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, James Marshall, of the New York and Harlem Railroad; Vice President, Samuel Sloan, of the Delaware and Hudson Canal road; Secretary and Treasurer, Henry C. Farmer. Executive Committee—John W. Moore, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; J. Hall, of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati; St. Louis Railroad; N. H. Wood, of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central.

The Convention voted to start on an excursion to Louisville this afternoon, reaching Cincinnati by the Little Miami Railroad, and return by Jeffersonville Railroad route.

Mr. Farmer offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to Franklin Gale, of the *Ohio Statesman*; Amos Layman, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and Associated Press; Mr. Mauble, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*; W. H. Bassey, of the *Ohio State Journal*; L. Curtis, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and George K. Nash, of the Cincinnati *Times*, for the able, faithful and efficient manner in which they have reported our proceedings, and that they are hereby respectfully invited to accompany us on our Louisville excursion, and to be present at the banquet at the Neil House at nine o'clock this evening.

A ballot was then had to determine where the next convention shall be held, with the following result: Philadelphia, 62; Chicago, 22; Baltimore, 25; Boston, 2; Detroit, 1; Cleveland, 2; Utica City, 1; St. Louis, 1. The convention then adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on the first Wednesday of October, 1870.

The conductors have postponed the time of starting for Louisville till 8 A. M. to-morrow morning.

Mitchell Failing, proprietor of the Neil House, gave a magnificent banquet to-night to the conductors and their wives and the representatives of the press. After supper Mr. M. S. Sears, of the Michigan Southern Railroad, on behalf of the members of the National Convention, made a handsome presentation speech to Mrs. Marshall, wife of the President, and handed her a package containing $200 in greenbacks. Mrs. Marshall acknowledged the compliment in a neat little speech. A resolution was offered and adopted, thanking Mr. Failing for his banquet, and also thanking the representatives of the press who were present. Several short speeches were made by other gentlemen. The occasion was a very enjoyable one, and was graced by the presence of many fair ladies.

MANSFIELD, OHIO

Arrest of a Desperado—Meeting of Ohio Young Men's Christian Association.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, October 21, 1869.

A desperado by the name of Simpson, who was arrested several years since for highway robbery, assault, horse thieving, &c., and afterwards broke jail in this city, has been overhauled at Van Wert, and again put in durance vile here, by officer Lemon of this city.

The State Young Men's Christian Association meets here to-morrow for a three days' session. Thane Miller and other eminent Christian workers are to be present.

They Mean Business.

The low price of teas and coffees in this city is causing many merchants to leave their orders here in place of sending to Philadelphia and New York, as us

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1869.

THE Philadelphia contested elections of 1868, will come before the Supreme Court of the State on an appeal from the decision of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county. An important principle is involved in these cases. It is whether the Court below was justified in throwing out of the count the entire vote of certain districts because of the misconduct of the officers of the election in said districts. It is contended on behalf of the ousted officials that an inquiry upon complaint of an undue election and false return must be confined to the ascertainment of the person who had a majority of the legal votes polled, and that no poll can be excluded from the general return unless it is alleged that no legal votes were cast thereat.

THE New York *Sun* thinks that the appointment of General BELKNAP Secretary of War "is a political blunder of the same sort as the appointment of Mr. STEWART, Mr. HAMILTON FISH, Mr. BORIE and Mr. RONDSON." In the light of the recent elections this sort of thing sounds oddly enough. The truth is, it was the strength and popularity of General GRANT's administration with the people that gave us the victory. We undertake to say that the people don't care a fig about the personnel of the Cabinet. They are satisfied with the way things are going. They look to results and readily conclude that, although the Cabinet is in some respects somewhat singular, General GRANT's way is a good one. We venture to suggest that the *Sun* might just as well adopt a new line in criticising General GRANT.

THE prospect that Father HYACINTHE will be slightly overdone during his stay in our country, may be said to be decidedly promising. No doubt, that distinguished ecclesiastic is a little astonished to find how famous he has suddenly become. It is not supposable that he is far different from mankind in general, or that he should be considered as exempt from the common peril to which those in his situation are continually exposed. It may be considered doubtful, therefore, whether a portion of the attentions of which he is the recipient, and which it is proposed to shower on him, well meant as no doubt they are, even if no other reasons existed, might not with propriety be withheld, and the good man permitted to have the quiet which is one of the objects of his visit, and opportunity afforded him to study our country and to brace himself for the struggle which he feels is before him. It is barely possible that these extra attentions may tend to embarrass him in the future. His battle is with and in the Church of Rome, and it is difficult to perceive in what manner he can be reinforced or made strong by the ovations, demonstrations and attentions of the distinguished Protestant divines and others, who are presumed to have no special sympathy with him, except on the single point of very recent origin. It is not difficult to understand how all this would be entirely proper as a token of respect to a single act of extraordinary personal independence, by a man of rare natural endowments and high position. But these manifestations are likely to go for more than this and become to him heavy weights in the contest for which he proclaims he is gathering strength. One cannot fail to perceive how valuable to him in such a contest would be manifestations of this description, if proceeding from Roman Catholics, in which case they would go for much in the quarter where the contest is to be waged. In fact, it is surmised that it is to awaken some such feeling in this country that constitutes no small part of Father HYACINTHE's present visit—an object not likely to be facilitated by the monopolizing process on the part of those towards whom Catholics have a certain antipathy. There certainly would be great significance, as bearing on the Church question of which he has taken, in the fact that Roman Catholics here were flocking to his standard. Probably this, as much as anything, is what he desires to see. But is he likely to be gratified as things are going?

HOW TO NOMINATE.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* maintains that the defeat of Republicans in certain parts of the State was owing to the "Crawford County System," and contends that with the old Convention system the case would have been different. At the same time Allegheny county is reproached for not doing better. No doubt the reproach is perfectly proper, but it was not the "Crawford System" that did the mischief here, but in a considerable degree the rotten Convention system, which the *Telegraph* wishes to see restored where it has been abolished. Therefore the *Telegraph* is quite at fault in its reasoning. A change in the manner of making nominations is imperatively demanded, whether it be in favor of the Crawford or some other system. In regard to the plea which the *Telegraph* seeks an occasion to denounce, we have observed that it is generally the ringmasters who do not like it. It effectually disposes of them, prevents bargains and sales in conventions and gives the people a chance. Still the "Crawford County System" is doubtless open to some objections, but these can be removed and the plan so remodeled as to dispense with the delegate and convention system as it is at present operated. In this county the plan is to hold elections for the choice of delegates. We see no reason why the people should not vote direct for candidates, each ward, township and district to have the same voice as at present, the preference of each ward, township and district, as uttered by the aforesaid elections, to be made known at a meeting of Return Judges, the candidate carrying the greatest number of wards, townships or districts to be the nominee. Such a plan would disturb nothing; it would simply dispense with the hub-bub called Conventions, effectually do away with the odious device for frauds denominated "marking," prevent bargains and sales, and remand the nominations to the people direct. And furthermore, no objection can be made to this plan that does not lie against the present plan of choosing delegates. There is but little complaint that the delegates representing the several wards, townships and districts in convention are not fairly chosen. What reason is there that an equally honest expression cannot be obtained on candidates direct?

THE AMENDMENT AND THE NEGRO VOTE.

The Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution was agreed to by the House of Representatives on the 25th of February, 1869, by vote of yeas 144, nays 44. In the Senate it was passed on the following day by yeas 39, nays 13. The amendment reads as follows:

ARTICLES XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, by reason of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

It is contended that this does not include Chinese or Indians, from the fact that they are not citizens of the United States; and, with regard to the Chinese, cannot become such until the naturalization laws are amended. This we believe is the position of Senator MORTON, of Indiana, and other Republicans who do not look upon Chinese suffrage as desirable. If we may judge from the course of the Chinese in California, there will be little trouble on this score, and discussion is premature and unnecessary. The Chinese emigrants do not seek or desire any of the rights of citizenship, save the right to be protected in their persons and property, and this the moral sense of the country will concede them. They come to this country to work, and with rare exceptions, never lose sight of the fact that their allegiance is due to their home government in matters religious as well as political. So strong is this feeling, as is well known, the Chinese companies who superintend the emigration of the Celestials, are bound under heavy penalties to convey to China the bones of all who die in America. Living or dead, China is their home and resting place. America is only a means to rescue them from the depths of poverty. It will be a long time before we are troubled by the question of Chinese suffrage, even should the immigration reach the high figure that has been predicted as possible.

In regard to the negroes, enfranchised by the Fifteenth Amendment, the census of 1860 gave Pennsylvania a colored population of 56,949. Since the war there has been a large increase of this class of population, especially in the southern counties of the State, bordering on Maryland, Delaware and West Virginia. We do not think the calculation is extravagant to set down the present colored population of Pennsylvania at 85,000 or 90,000; and it may possibly reach 100,000, if the movement from the South into other parts of the State has been as general as it has in some of the southwestern counties. There will probably be ten or twelve thousand negro votes cast in Pennsylvania at the first election held after the Fifteenth Amendment is officially promulgated. We do not care to discuss how these votes will be cast. That is a point of secondary importance, now that the fact of the political equality of all men is dawning upon us.

In some of the other States, whose political status may be affected by this vote, the negro population in 1860 was as follows: New Jersey, 25,336; New York, 49,005; Ohio, 36,573; Indiana, 11,428; California, 4,086; Connecticut, 8,627; Delaware, 21,627; Maryland, 171,131; Kentucky, 236,167; Missouri, 118,503. There has been but little increase in any of these States, from emigration, save Ohio and Indiana. Pennsylvania has the largest colored population of any State of the Union, north of the Potomac and Ohio, Maryland alone excepted.

THE BLACK MAN AMONG US.

Though slavery once had a legal existence in our State, few persons now living ever saw a Pennsylvania slave. The black man lived among the free man with many of the privileges and rights of a citizen. But to each one of us from childhood he was known as a member of a degraded race, and his very marked peculiarities of figure and physiognomy have, no doubt, in many cases, seemed to stamp him as worthy of his unfortunate fate. Though free himself, we knew that he was a descendant of slaves—while in regard to most of the race we never could feel sure that they were not "fugitives from labor"—in one or another of the States of our Blessed Union. They were mostly quite destitute of the least tincture of education. When this was not the case, the natural qualities of the black man prompted him to make a sort of display of his attainments which called forth more contempt than respect. We saw them generally employed only in menial occupations, or in occupations which gave them little or no opportunity of exhibiting either strength of head, or mechanical dexterity. Though living among us, they mostly dwelt apart from us in secluded cabins, or in mean streets. Universally the strong feeling of caste, a combination of prejudice, contempt and antipathy, prevented the degree of intercourse with them and knowledge of them necessary to the growth of the sentiment of patronage. Amidst all the evils and horrors of slavery this sentiment existed, even flourished in the South. At the present day the feeling and its reciprocal outcome in the negro seem so strong to Mr. FITZHUGH, an intelligent "Virginia gentleman of the old school," that he regards it as destined to be the future basis of the social fabric in the late slave States. Hitherto in the North there has been little of it. A barber in Philadelphia once told us that he could always tell in a few minutes whether his patron was from the North or from the South by the evident presence of race-antipathy in the one, and its absence in the other. Why it should be absent in the man from the South is evident to every one. He looked down upon the negro as his slave and treated him as such, but familiarity with his character and person had destroyed antipathy, or never permitted it to arise.

The presence of great numbers of these black people among us impose duties and start questions which seem to us worthy of more consideration than they receive. For the Freedmen in the South both government and the churches have done and are doing much. But there is reason to think that for many years to come all these colored people will not remove from the North. The amalgamation of the races is of course impossible. Nobody, we suppose, anticipates or desires it. The colored people will long remain a distinct element in our population, and it is surely desirable for the sake of both races and in the interest of the community, that the most possible should be made of them.

During our late war these black people, both in the North and in the South, acted in a manner to raise them in the estimation of the whites. Their conduct as soldiers and as benefactors of soldiers did much to break down existing prejudices. The fact that they were the natural enemies of our enemies also co-operated in this result. But it is easy to see that they are still regarded by many with feelings not favorable to their best interests. These feelings, we think, would inevitably die away before unprejudiced observation and reflection.

It would appear that this portion of our population do for themselves wonderfully well upon the whole, in spite of the disadvantages of their position. It would appear that a large portion of them are very desirous of improvement and eager to embrace opportunities to that end. They are teachable and many of them thirsting to learn. Gentlemen who have looked into their schools, say that the boys and girls exhibit very nearly the same measure of receptivity for learning which white boys and girls exhibit. In this city a little congregation are exerting themselves and making considerable sacrifices to build a church and maintain an educated minister of their own race. *He* is a graduate of Lincoln University. Finally these colored people everywhere look up to their white neighbors as the models of all excellence. Hence they prefer white teachers in their schools. In the fact we may see both their humility and their sincere wish to improve. Were they sure of the qualifications of one of their own people to instruct their children, such a teacher would naturally be preferred. The Head of the Avery College, we understand, is generally respected—because his fitness for the post is known. But they want their children to be as well taught as white children, and assume a probable superiority in a white instructor.

We feel quite sure that a better knowledge of our colored population would produce a general sentiment of kindness towards them and also a disposition to aid them.

OUR TIME AND HYACINTHE.

One may often hear the remark that we are living in very interesting times. It may be that this remark, or one of like tenor, has been a common place in every generation since the excitement occasioned by CAIN's murder of ABEL. But there is a difference; in our time the whole world seems alive and everybody is a Quidnunc. Even VOLTAIRE's POCOCURANTE, that great man to whom nothing was a pleasure and nothing interesting, were he alive would certainly own a little concern about the approaching Council. About this if about no other matter. English Reform, Southern Reconstruction, what will happen in France on the death of LOUIS NAPOLEON—these and such like subjects of limited import, might perhaps fail to awaken the interest of that philosopher, but the proceedings and result of the assembly soon to meet in Rome must unavoidably have aroused him from his condition of contemptuous indifference. Even POCOCURANTE would see that in the consequences equally of its reticence and of its decrees there will be the culmination of a crisis.

The subject was interesting some time ago, from the beginning in fact, and with every month one or more fresh elements of moment have been added to it. The movement of the German Bishops at Fulda and the illness and probable death of the French Emperor, were matters of this kind. And then came the letter of Father HYACINTHE. Had any one doubted in regard to the concern everywhere felt about the Council, his doubts must have been removed by the manner in which this letter was received throughout Christendom. The Father was known merely as an eloquent preacher. Outside of France few had ever thought much about him, or attached any particular importance to any words ever uttered by him. And yet this comparatively obscure monk has produced a sensation, perhaps as great and widely felt as could have proceeded from any act or manifesto by any living King or Queen. No "god from a machine," in an ancient tragedy or comedy, was ever received with more surprise, or with a more impressive shout of wonder, or dismay, or disgust. In this age of the world such an interposition, though it may excite merely approving wonder, or dismay, or disgust at first, is sure to be critically scrutinized, and very different judgments will be the results of the examination. Father HYACINTHE's act, in every aspect of the subject, is an appeal to the judgment of mankind. Whatever our sympathies or prejudices may be, they must not be permitted to blind our reason, or deliver us over to a condition of happy hallucination. The great preacher has placed himself on trial before the bar of the world's opinion, and all he can justly demand is an investigation of his course conducted in the exercise of charity. By it he has outraged the religious belief and sensibilities of the many millions who admired and loved him as an obedient ecclesiastic of the Papal Church. They ought to judge him charitably; we need hardly expect them to do so. We are called upon to carefully observe his words and actions, that by them he may prove the rectitude and nobleness of his character, and establish his claims to an honorable position in the history of his time. The opportunity has been afforded him, and he *seems* to have embraced it. We have already used language in reference to him which implied an allusion to the theater. In fact, it still remains for the Father to show whether we ought to regard him as a man awake to the demands and animated by the spirit of our age, or as a spiritual mountebank. His co-religionists say he was tired of obedience and for base motives rebelled. At present we must not concur in the judgment. Nor, on the other hand, is it yet time to hail him as a great Reformer—a second LUTHER. LUTHER was made of other stuff than he seems to be. For many years he has been a very popular preacher, a man able to bring tears to women's eyes and call moneygetters and "worldlings base" from their beds at 6 o'clock in the morning. But he *was* a man who did not disdain the petty tricks and artifices of the pulpit orator. Think of MARTIN LUTHER using a fine pocket handkerchief to give effect to one of his sentences—"half-battles" as JEAN PAUL calls them. PERE HYACINTHE used to do so, or he has been maligned. Again; the extreme suddenness of his movement is verily suspicious. The attitude of the world towards the Council, the state of expectancy of all Christendom, and the condition of affairs in France—in a word, the conjuncture of circumstances in which the Father struck his blow, all these things irresistibly remind one of what the French call a *coup de theatre*.

Another circumstance which, at present, appears not in the Father's favor, is his departure from Europe. Was he afraid to stay there? What did he hope or desire to accomplish in this country? Surely HYACINTHE ought to be in France just now and nowhere else. So it seems to us, but he may have good reasons for his voyage, though it is difficult to imagine reasons which would justify him in deserting the ground on which his *battle* must be fought.

But let us wait before making up our minds about him. In no long time his actions will show whether he is a mere ecclesiastical carpet knight, or a true warrior, a charlatan or a reformer.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Appletons' Journal says that none of the brown sandstone used so freely in New York is capable of resisting the action of rain and frost. Even in Trinity Church, confessedly built of the best sandstone, the work of disintegration has commenced. It is very common to see door-steps, window-caps and cornices, which are flaking off along the lines of stratification. A hundred years hence these buildings will be in a sad state.

A convention to form an American Woman's Suffrage Association is to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 24th and 25th of November next. As many delegates from each State will be allowed to vote as that State has delegates in Congress. The call bears names of great distinction. Among them are John Neal, Longfellow, F. Hoar, T. W. Higginson, Rowland G. Hazard, George William Curtis, Henry Ward Beecher, Gerritt Smith, George W. Julian, and Robert Collyer, besides many others of less prominence.

The New York *Express* says: "One of the modern plans for extorting black-mail in this city is to purchase property in some quiet, respectable and wealthy neighborhood, and threaten to open a 'gin mill' on the site. The neighbors at once club together and buy the property for double or treble its real value."

If we compare Vienna, Paris, London and Berlin we shall find that for every 1,000 men above 20 years of age in Vienna 476 are married; in Berlin, 526; in Paris, 563, and in London 661. Of 1,000 females who have passed the twentieth birth-day in Vienna, 408 are married; 530 in Berlin; 551 in London, and 592 in Paris.

One horse street cars have just been introduced in Chicago. The cars hold sixteen passengers, and are reported to be light, commodious and neat. The front platform is railed around, so as to prevent egress and ingress, and the dangers arising from passengers being thrown under the wheels are thus entirely obviated. In the rear there are steps resembling those attached to omnibuses.

A lady writes to the Rochester (N. Y.) *Union*, proposing that second marriages be forbidden by law. Her argument is, that as man is immortal, we should "legislate for the denizens of the next world as well as this," and that if it is a crime to have two wives or two husbands here, it is a crime to have two wives or two husbands hereafter.

THE Rev. Irenaus Prime, editor of the New York *Observer*, interviewed Father HYACINTHE, and in turn a reporter interviewed him. In this way we learn that Father Hyacinthe said: "I remain a Catholic, but will oppose the decrees of the Church. I recognize the Protestant as well as the Catholic being a Christian religion, and I shall esteem it an honor and a pleasure to become acquainted with all Christians in this country. I expect to remain here for about two months, during which time I will observe and study the religious, social and political state of things. I will then return to Europe, but whether I go to Rome during the session of the Ecumenical Council or not, depends on circumstances. He further said it was his desire, while in the United States, to remain quiet and not address any public assemblies or preach to any congregations."

It would be well for the interviewers and public in general to pay some heed to the wish here expressed. Dr. Prime describes Pere Hyacinthe as "a man of polished, gentlemanly address, exceedingly affable, evidently accustomed to moving among refined society, and well calculated to make warm friends of all who come in contact with him. His mission is to liberalize the Catholic Church while remaining in it, and for this purpose he has come here in order to create a feeling of sympathy and liberalism among the Catholic clergy which will aid him in his work. He has made a mistake, however, for the clergy of the Catholic Church in this country are far more ultramontane in their religious opinions than their European brethren."

A FRENCH workman, some time ago, in varnishing various metal pieces, scorched himself most dreadfully. In his agony, and not without an instant's reflection, he thrust his injured hand into the pot containing the varnish, and immediately relieved as if by enchantment. He repeated the operation for a day or two, and in a very short time his hand was perfectly cured. This discovery excited attention in his neighborhood; he treated many similar cases successfully, and in September, 1868, he was sent for to Metz, in order to cure the men injured by the explosion of the powder magazine. He is now in Paris, having been sent for to try his varnish on two patients in a hospital, and has succeeded so well that a second trial will be reserved for comparison, to be treated with nitrate of silver in the ordinary way, has been given up to him to be managed by the varnish cure.

THE Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* demands the removal of Mr. A. M. Clapp, superintendent of Government Printing, whose administration of the office it criticises severely. "The election of Gorham Secretary of the Senate, and Clapp as Feble Printer," says the *Republican*, "was the result of bargain and log-rolling, and neither of them ought to be allowed to continue in place. Fitness should be made the test in these offices as well as those to which the President makes nominations; and we hope our Senators will do what they can to apply it."

MR. LANE, the attorney of Jay Gould, makes a statement seriously damaging to Mr. Daniel Butterfield, in connection with the gold conspiracy. Unless Lane's statement is shockingly false, Daniel was in the lion's den, and the lions pretty effectually "chawed him up." In other words, the Deputy U. S. Treasurer, of New York, was with the gamblers in gold and lost heavily. He had better retire.

THE Knoxville *Whig*, late Brownlow's, has blossomed into luxuriant Democracy, and in the number of the 9th inst. prints an article which demands that "every man who hails from a Northern State" shall be "ostracized" from the faculty of the East Tennessee University. The *Whig* thinks that if the Yankees are not speedily "ejected" by the trustees, the people will compel such action.

A LETTER from Spain by the last steamer says: Twenty thousand good soldiers will have sailed for Cuba by or about the time you get this letter, and more will follow them, and a fleet of ironclad frigates and smaller craft will have sailed, superior in strength to the forces we can put into those water. Ten thousand men go to-day from Cadiz.

THE New York *Herald* has a strong leader in favor of Chase as the Democratic candidate for President in 1872. It wants Tammany Hall to take charge of the Chief Justice, and urges that with his baptism as a Big Indian all the rest will be plain sailing. But Governor Hoffman may have something to say on this point; a slight objection, in fact.

AN anti-Papal Council is to be held at Naples on the 8th of December—the day fixed for the meeting of the Ecumenical. MICHELET, the French historian and a spiritualist, has written a letter on the object of the Naples council, in which he expresses the hope that chairs will be reserved for John Huss, Luther and Galileo, who will be there in the spirit if not in the flesh.

THE Philadelphia Library Company have by a vote of 298 to 293 accepted the bequest of Dr. James Rush. The opposition was on the ground that the bequest, inasmuch as it restricted the location of the Library so as to deprive the great body of the citizens of its benefits, it would virtually defeat its object.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

The "Organ" and Attorney General Brewster.

We took occasion a few days since to refer to the "case" made by the "organ" against Attorney General Brewster, and to express our opinion that it was very weak as presented, and suspicious in the presentment. Indeed the charges made had the appearance of a "set-up job." The following statements of Hon. Wm. L. Hirst and George L. Crawford, distinguished members of the Philadelphia bar, will leave the public in no doubt, either as to the *truth* of the "case" made by the "organ," or as to the *motive* which induced the publication:

CREDIT MOBILIER.

An untrue statement of the character and effect of the suits pending in the State Courts against the Credit Mobilier of America, has appeared in the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, and been copied in the *Evening Telegraph* of Philadelphia, and, as counsel concerned in these suits, we make the following correction:

The Credit Mobilier of America is a corporation created by the State of Pennsylvania. A number of gentlemen, whom we represent, claim to be the Stockholders and Directors under an organization had in 1859. Messrs. Sydney Dillon and others claim to be such under an organization had in 1865. The latter carry on the affairs of the Corporation out of the State, have possession of its property, and have received its dividends, which have accrued from the building and contracts of the Pacific Railway, and which our clients claim to be very much larger than Messrs. Dillon and his associates admit. We have brought a suit in the Supreme Court in equity for the Credit Mobilier of America against Messrs. Dillon and his associates, individually, to compel them to account and pay over to the proper parties and property to that corporation, and our clients as its officers, and we have secured the Attorney General to issue a *quo warranto* in that Court in the name of the Commonwealth against Messrs. Dillon and his associates, *individually*, to test their right to act as a corporation, which writ was issued but a few days since, and is returnable on the first Monday in January next. It is untrue that any *quo warranto* has been issued against the corporation, or to test the legality or validity of its charter in any way. And it is untrue that any writ of *scire facias* has been issued against the corporation or to test its charter, which has been issued and is now successfully prosecuted, it would have the effect of depriving the Credit Mobilier of its property, and of delinquent taxes; but on the contrary, not only the amount of these taxes, but those accruing since the decision of the Auditor General, whose duty it was to assess and collect these taxes, and against which he was made by him upon the accounts and statements of Dillon and his associates.

But no return of this assessment, as required by law to be made to the Attorney General's office, was made until very recently; and when the writ of *quo warranto* was issued, the suit against the corporation was not known to the officers of the Commonwealth, and certainly not to the Attorney General. Those most interested in defeating these proceedings caused to be suppressed to the Attorney General that his *quo warranto* might prejudice the rights of the State to these taxes, he immediately said to us that the possibility of any such conflict between his paramount duty was to the State, and he would resist all proceedings in conflict therewith, but a moment's reflection showed, as above stated, that the *quo warranto* was not against the corporation or its charter, but in support of both, and against the delinquent individuals to test their right to act as a corporation; that were it otherwise, the proceedings must benefit the State by forfeiture of the charter, property of the corporation, and that the proceedings had been instituted for the benefit alone of the State, and due the Commonwealth that the defendants admitted, and would compel such an account of their property and control of it by a court of this jurisdiction as would yield the ascertainment and payment of all taxes due to the Commonwealth.

We are not the agent in justice to the case and to the Attorney General.

WM. L. HIRST,
GEO. L. CRAWFORD.

PENNSYLVANIA BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

The Forty-Second Annual Meeting—The Association to Meet in Pittsburgh in 1870.

The forty-second annual meeting of the Baptist General Association of Pennsylvania took place in Reading on Tuesday. The report of the Board of Managers embraced statements in detail in regard to the condition of the missionary work in fourteen of the Associations connected with this organization, from which it appeared that forty-three missionaries had been employed during the year through out the occupied fifty-seven churches in the State, and about as many out stations. Their labors have extended to twenty-eight counties and to nearly every Association in the State. These Missionaries have preached over three thousand sermons, attended about twelve hundred prayer and conference meetings, made 4,785 pastoral visits, traveled 16,339 miles, and baptized about one hundred and fifty persons.

The receipts of the Association during the past year, from all sources, reported up to this date, have been $107,752 15, and its expenditures, $12,234 65, leaving a balance of $1,481 50 to be provided for. The Secretary stated in this connection that a large proportion of this amount would be secured before the close of the present month.

The total number of the membership of the denominations in the State, as returned in the reports of the different Associations for 1869, was 56,495. The reports of the present year give a total of communicants of 59,495, an increase of 3,000. Number of churches in the State, 893. A statistical table was made in the report in regard to the condition and prospects of the churches in several important points in central and Western Pennsylvania.

The Committee on Place and Preacher reported Pittsburgh as the place for the anniversary Meeting in 1870, and Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D., of Philadelphia, as the preacher of the next anniversary sermon, with Prof. Robert Lowry, of Lewisburg, as alternate.

PERSONAL.

A good story is told at the expense of Fisk and Gould. The wittiness is musty, but truthful. Fisk invited a well known gentleman of wit and leisure to look at his Sound steamboats. Fisk called particular attention to the state room fixed up for his own use, pointing out among its decorations a pair of fine portraits of Jay Gould and himself. "There is an obvious conclusion there," said his friend. "What is it?" said. "I don't see the picture of ex-Saviour crucified hanging up between them."

It is reported that Governor Chamberlain, of Maine, has determined to appoint the Hon. Lot M. Morrill to the place in the United States Senate left vacant by the death of Mr. Fessenden. Mr. Morrill's return to the Senate will be an auspicious event. He has already served there for eight years, from 1861 till 1869, gaining an enviable reputation as a statesman of enlarged views and sound practical judgment.

Here is the speech of acceptance, reported *verbatim*, of a Democratic candidate for Sheriff in Wisconsin: "Gentlemen—I have served you as Sheriff one term. I regard this nomination as an indorsement of my official conduct. I cannot make a speech or preach, but when this convention is over, we'll all go down to Peter Rupp's and take a drink."

Catharine Beecher, the oldest of the race, is sixty-nine years old. She was betrothed early in youth to a very brilliant young scholar, who is still remembered—Prof. Fisher, of Yale College, and he was long since lost at sea, Miss Beecher remained single all her life.

Anna Dickinson, at Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, declared in the course of her lecture on "Work for Women" that "no woman of night, with as much safety as at noon of day. ladies can walk the streets of Salt Lake City, which is more than they can do in our wide-governed city of Philadelphia." We presume it would not be very difficult to cipher out the reason.

The first words of Professor Agassiz in his opening lecture of the Harvard course were: "I do not wish any one to come to my lectures who believes the Book of Genesis, as given in the Bible."

Senator Cameron will keep house in Washington this winter. Mrs. McVeigh will grace the distinguished lady as hostess.

Ex-Governor Seymour repeated his address on the charms of country life at the Clinton (New York) fair on Saturday last. He said there was probably not a farmer in Oneida county who would not sell his farm to the first man who would give him all it was worth and a little more, and he sought to show them the folly of this.

There recently arrived at New York, on the Black Ball line of packets from Liverpool, a Harvard student. He was a passenger, but belongs to a rich family in New York. He left that city in the summer to see the great boat race between Hanlan and Kennard. He bet so heavily on the American crew that he lost almost all the ample supply of funds which had been furnished him at his banker's in England, by arrangement of his family. He had too much pride to write home for money, but came back quietly in the steerage, so quietly that even the Captain did not know he was on board the ship until within one day's sail of New York.

A New York letter of the 14th, gives the following "personals." They are readable if not absolutely reliable:

"There seems to be no doubt that the so-called Lord Hubert Leroy Ainsley, who yesterday married Miss Lillie Martin, a rich and beautiful belle of Staten Island, is an impostor. The father of the bride gave $100,000 as a wedding present.

"Morris Ketchum, father of young Edgar Ketchum, who Wall street fortune, recently had some domestic trouble at Westport, Connecticut, which led to a separation. All sorts of stories were circulated in regard to Mr. Ketchum, who determined to find out the author of these slanders. He ascertained that Rev. J. Eaton Smith had spread quite a number of stories about him. The result was that Mr. Ketchum upon meeting the rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Fifty-second street, on Sunday last, cowhided the Reverend s.b.s. A scene followed which attracted all the villagers in the spot where the thrashing took place. Ketchum did not let up until the clergyman begged for mercy and promised to hold his tongue. He has since brought an action against Ketchum.

"There was a brilliant wedding to-day in the Fifth Avenue Church performed by lawyers auttorneys and the groom, Mr. Smith. Longstreet, a relation of the rebel general of the same name, a great number of literary people were present, among others the Hon. Horace Greeley, who came out strong in the matter of dress. He was dressed in full coat, kids, white cravat, dancing pumps, a rose in his button hole a bouquet in his hand, and fairly drenched with patchouli. Of course he created an immense sensation when he kissed the bride. The ceremonies ran a romantic one, Greeley as the gent eman, upon reading a poem by Mrs. Gilder-sleeve before the bride's father, declared his intention of wedding the woman who wrote it. He traced her up, and her first husband was still alive. He waited until that impediment was removed, and the period of mourning passed, but the lady was not willing to wed nor marry, because the name was Longstreet Smith. The happiness changed the name to Smith Longstreet, and hence the happy event of to-day."

The Toronto *Globe*, the leading journal of the Dominion, conspicuously publishes the announced paragraph about the Canadian Premier, under the head of A National Disgrace:

"The good effect of the reception given by the citizens of Toronto to Prince Arthur has been somewhat marred by the shameful and prolonged inebriety of Sir John A. Macdonald, whose condition during the visit of the Royal party to Toronto is a public shame and disgrace. We have it on excellent authority that during the *déjeuner* given in honor of the Governor General on Tuesday last, the Premier was so overcome by the effects of a protracted debauch that he was obliged to be removed from the room and conveyed to a cab. On another occasion his public appearance among a large assembly of the elite, when in fair condition, caused no little confusion and disgust with liquor, caused the Royal visitor much disgust with liquor, caused the Royal visitor much annoyance. What an idea for the Premier of the Dominion almost daily presents such a disgraceful spectacle. How much longer is the Dominion to be subjected to the standing reproach of having a drunkard of the head of affairs?"

The Washington *Star* of the 13th says: "Rather an unpretending military hero is General Sherman. The other night he visited the National Theater, and between acts took a tranquil smoke in front, walking slowly up and down the pavement, and with his inconspicuous dress and quiet manners, was unnoticed by the loungers. A little fellow approached him with the familiar appeal, 'Please, sir, give me a check.' 'Why, sonny,' said the general, good naturedly, 'I want to go in again myself,' and, having taken a few more turns and whiffs, he passed in again, no one of the by-standers aware that this was the man who made the famous 'March to the Sea,' renowned in history and in song."

LOUISVILLE is reviewing the business of the past year, and finds that of the estimated crop grown in Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana and Illinois, amounting to 112,000 hogsheads, Louisville has received about 40,000 hogsheads, worth at least $4,160,000. She has thirty tobacco factories employing a capital of $1,000,000, and the business increasing. Richmond, Va., during the last twelve months, has manufactured over 12,000,000 pounds of chewing tobacco, and about 1,500,000 pounds of smoking tobacco, paying into the Internal revenue thereon nearly $1,000,000 as duty. Think of the amount of puffing and chewing done in consuming this enormous quantity of vegetable product.

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WM. L. HIRST,
GEO. L. CRAWFORD.

ALL SOLID AND FLUID

EXTRACTS,

Sugar-Coated Pills and Granules,

TOGETHER WITH

All Official and Late Pharmaceutical Preparations.

Will be furnished to Physicians and Druggists at LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES for these Reliable Goods.

A. J. RANKIN,

PRACTICAL PHARMACIEN,

44 SIXTH, (formerly St. Clair), Pittsburgh, Pa.

HEADACHE.

There are few persons but what suffer with Headache, and to relieve that dread disease at least for a time. To relieve headache it is necessary to find out the cause. It may be, and in nine cases out of ten, caused by a derangement of the stomach that induces an improper flow of blood to the head, or that causes the blood to be unhealthy; or it may be that the Liver has become torpid and unable to perform its functions. In either case it is clear that medicines must be taken that will act directly upon the Stomach or Liver. For this purpose there is nothing better than

Dr. Sargent's Liver Pills.

They will rouse up the Liver to a healthy action remove any obstructions or undue accumulations of bile, and will also act as a mild but sure Cathartic. These Pills can be found at all Drug Stores. Price, 25 cents per box.

SOLE PROPRIETOR.

GEORGE A. KELLY,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Cor. Wood street and Second avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW FALL GOODS,

AT

W. W. MOORHEAD'S,

81 MARKET STREET.

The largest and most Elegant Stock of EMBROIDERIES in the city.

LADIES' SILK SASHES AND FANCY BOWS.

The New MONOCRAT SKIRT, just received.

Also, a very good CORSET for Children, something new. Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, very low. Corsets, Hoopskirts, Ribbons, Flowers, Hats, Bonnets and Frames, a full assortment.

Gents will do well to call and see the elegant Stock of BOWS, TIES, SOCKS and everything in the Furnishing Goods Line, at

MOORHEAD'S,

NWF 81 MARKET STREET.

Waltham Watches

The attention of Watch Buyers is called to the very fine Watches made by the American Watch Co., of Waltham, and known as the 3-4 Plate, 16 and 20 Sizes.

These Watches are by far the best made in this country, and warranted to satisfy the most exacting demand for beauty, finish and accuracy.

For sale by J. R. REED & CO., 68 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh.

NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of WILLIAM FREW, deceased, late of Union township, Allegheny county, will please call at the office of G. M. IRWIN, Alderman, 33 Ohio street, Allegheny, and settle their accounts before Saturday, 30th inst. After that time legal proceedings will be commenced against the defaulters.

MOSES CHESS, Executor, &c.

October 19, 1869.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

The new Inman Steamship,

CITY OF BRUSSELS, Capt J. Kennedy:

Will sail as above on SATURDAY, October 30th. For passage in Cabin or Steerage, apply to

WM. BINGHAM, Jr.,

143 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF

FINE DRESS GOODS,

WHICH THEY OFFER AT LOW PRICES

The Daily Commercial.

IN THE ALLEGHENIES.

An Adventure in the Mountains—My Fellow-Travelers.

In the fall of 1866 I was traveling eastward in a stage coach from Pittsburgh, over the mountains. My fellow-travelers were two gentlemen and a lady. The oldest gentleman's appearance interested me exceedingly. In years he seemed fifty; in air and manner he was calm, dignified and self-poised, and the contour of his features was stegnarily intellectual. He conversed freely on different topics, until the road became more abrupt and precipitous; but on my directing his attention to the great altitude of a precipice, on the verge of which our coach wheels were leisurely rolling, there came a marked change in his countenance. His eyes, lately filled with the light of intelligence, became wild, restless and anxious—the mouth twitched spasmodically, and the forehead was beaded with a cold perspiration. With a sharp, convulsive shudder, he turned his gaze from the giddy height, and clutching my arm tightly with both hands, he clung to me like a drowning man.

"Is this coloune," said the lady, handing me a bottle with the instinctive goodness of her sex.

I sprinkled a little on his face, and he became more composed; but it was not until we had entirely traversed the mountains, and descended into the country beneath, that his fine features relaxed from their perturbation, and assumed the placid, quiet dignity that I had first noticed.

"I owe an apology to the lady," said he, with a bland smile and gentle inclination of the head to our fair companion, "and some explanation, and to my fellow traveler, also; and perhaps I cannot better acquit myself of the debt than by telling you the cause of my recent agitation.

"It may pain your feelings," delicately urged the lady.

"On the contrary, it will relieve them," was the respectful answer.

Having signified our several desires to hear more, the traveler proceeded:

"At the age of eighteen I was light of heart and lean, he smilingly, light of head. A fine property on the banks of the Ohio acknowledged me sole owner. I was hastening home to enjoy it, and delighted to get free from college life. The month was October, the air inspiring, and the mode of conveyance, a stage like this, only more cumbrous. The other passengers were few—only three in all—one old, grey-headed planter of Louisiana, and daughter, a joous, bewitching creature, about seventeen, and his son, about ten years of age.

"They had just returned from France, of which country the young girl had learned in terms so eloquent as to absorb my entire attention.

"The father was taciturn, but the daughter was vivacious by nature, and we soon became so mutually pleased with each other that it was not until a sudden flash of lightning and a heavy dash of rain against the window effected an evacuation from my charming companion, that I knew how the night passed. Presently there came a terrific peal of thunder, and then several peals of thunder, accompanied by successive flashes of lightning. The rain descended in torrents, and an angry wind began to howl and moan through the forest trees.

"I looked from the window of our vehicle. The night was dark as pitch, but the lightning showed the danger of our road. We were on the edge of a fearful precipice. It could see at intervals huge, jutting rocks far away down its side, and the sight made me solicitous for my fair companion. I thought of the mere brute-like that were between us and eternity; a single little rock in the track of our coach-wheel, a tiny bolt of wood, a stray root of a tempest-torn tree, restive horses, or a reckless driver—any of these might hurl us from out sublunary existence into the spirit-land of thought.

"'Is a perfect tempest,' observed the lady as I withdrew my head from the window. 'How I do love a sudden storm! There is something grand about the winds when fairly loose among the hills. I never encountered a high like the one Byron describes in his description of a thunder-storm in the Jura recurs to my mind, 'Black midnight mountain yet!'

"'Yes, we have begun the ascent,'

"'Is it not said to be dangerous?'

"'By no means' I replied in as easy a tone as I could assume.

"I only wish that it was daylight, so that we might enjoy the wondrous scenery. But what's that?' and she covered her eyes from a sheet of lightning that illumined the rugged mountain with its brilliant intensity.

"Peal after peal of thunder instantly succeeded; there was a terrific volume of noise coming down at each other thunder burst, and with the deeper reverberations of the dreadful agony breaking upon our ears I found that the coach had come to a dead halt.

"Louise, Dey beautiful Schoolmarvel'l, became as pale as ashes. She fixed her eyes on mine with a look of agonizing appeal, and turning to her father, she hurriedly remarked:

"'We are on the mountains.'

"'I reckon we are,' was the unconcerned reply.

"With instinctive activity I put my head through the window and called to the driver, but the only answer was the moaning of an animal, borne past me by the swift winds of the tempest. I seized the handle of the door and strained in vain—it would not yield. At that instant I felt a cold hand in mine, and heard Louise faintly articulate in my ear the following appalling words:

"'The coach is moving backward.'

"Never shall I forget the fierce agony with which I tugged at the coach door, and called on the driver in tones that rose above the din of the tempest, while the conviction was burning in my brain that the coach was being slowly moved backward!

"What followed was of such swift occurrence that it seemed to me like a frightful dream.

"I rushed against the door with all my force, but it withstood my utmost efforts. One side of our vehicle was entirely going down, down, down. The moaning of the agonized animal became deeper, and I knew from his desperate plunges that it was our horse. A flash of light upon crash of thunder rolled over the mountains and vivid flashes of lightning played over our heads. By its light I could see for a moment the old hunter stand erect, with his hands on his son and daughter, his eyes raised to heaven, and his lips moving as if in prayer. I could see Louise turn her pale face toward me as if imploring assistance; and I could see the bold glance of the boy flashing defiance at the war of elements and the awful danger that awaited him. There was a roll, a desperate plunge, a lurch, a crash of splintering wood, piercing screams of mortal terror, and I had out time to clasp Louise firmly with one hand around her waist, and seize the fastenings attached to the roof with the other, when we were precipitated over the precipice.

"I can distinctly recollect preserving consciousness for a few seconds, and then my lungs fully my breath was being exhausted, but of that tremendous descent I soon lost all further knowledge by a concussion so violent that I was instantly deprived of all sense and motion.

"The traveler paused. His features worked for a minute or two, as if they felt when we were on the mountain; he passed his hands across his forehead, as if in pain, and then resumed his thrilling narrative.

"On a low couch, in an humble room of a small country house, I next opened my eyes to this world of light and shade, joy and sorrow, mirth and madness. Gentle hands smoothed my pillow, gentle feet flitted across my chamber, and a gentle voice to a time hushed all my questionings. I was kindly tended by a fair young girl of sixteen, who refused for a while to hold any discourse with me. At length, one morning, I found myself sufficiently recovered to sit up, I insisted on knowing the result of the accident.

"'You were discovered,' said she, 'sitting on the ledge of rocks amidst the branches of a shattered tree, clinging to the roof of your broken coach with one hand, and the insensible arm of a lady in the other.'

"'And the lady?' I gasped, scanning the girl's face with an earnestness that made her draw back and blush.

"She was saved, sir, by the means that saved yourself—by tree.

"'And her father and brother?' I impatiently demanded.

"'We found both crushed to death at the bottom of the precipice, and we buried them in one grave by the clover patch, down in our meadow.'

"'Poor Louise! poor orphan! God pity you,' I muttered in broken tones, utterly unconscious that I had a listener.

"'God pity her indeed, sir,' said she, with a gush of heartfelt sympathy. 'Would you like to see her?' she added.

"I found her bathed in tears for her kindred, and she received me with a sorrowful acquiescence. I need not detain you by describing the efforts I made to soothe her grief, but briefly acquaint you that they were succeeded, and twelve months after the dreadful occurrence which I relate we stood at the altar as man and wife. She still lives to bless me with her smiles, but the anniversary of that terrible night she unclasps herself in her room and devotes the hour of darkness to solitary prayer.

"As for me," said the traveler, while a faint blush tinged his brow, "the accident reduced me to the condition of a physical coward at the sight of a mountain precipice.

"But the driver," asked the lady passenger, who had listened to the story with much ardor, "what became of the driver, and did you ever learn the reason of his deserting his post?"

"His body was found on the road, within a few steps of the place where the coach went over. He had been struck dead by the same flash of lightning that blinded the fearless horses.'

And thus ended this thrilling and remarkable story of life.

A FOSSIL GIANT.

A Race of Giants or a Statue—Singular Discovery.

On the afternoon of the 16th inst., in company with a hired man, a farmer named Wm. Newell, residing in Cardiff, twelve miles south of Syracuse, N. Y., began to dig a well in a meadow in that town. About 2½ feet below the surface they struck upon what they supposed to be a large stone, and Mr. N. went for a crow-bar to remove it. Before he returned, however, his man had uncovered two large stony feet and legs. Continuing their digging, they brought to light the perfect figure of a man of more than giant size, and as solid as though chiseled out of the rocks of Onondaga. Some conception of the sensation it has produced there may be formed when I give you a few of the actual measurements. The total length from the top of the head to the lower surface of the instep is 10 feet 2 inches; across the shoulders the width is 3 feet; across the palm of the hand, 1 foot; the large finger is 8 inches long; the thigh is 12 inches, and the leg below the knee 9½ inches in thickness. The figure was found lying on the right side, one hand placed upon the abdomen, the other upon the back, and the left leg thrown across the right. The resemblance is complete. Everything is there—the wrinkles about the eyes, the Adam's apple in the neck, the full veins, the prominent muscles and bones, the natural swell of each rib, and the clearly defined nails, both on the hands and feet. The face and features were decidedly Caucasian. May it not be a statue? The decided opinion of nearly every person who has seen it—and it has been visited to-day by some of the most highly educated and intelligent people of this city—is that its perfection, the material of which it is composed, and the place in which it was found, are against this hypothesis. It seems to be composed of a soft grayish limestone, with which this region abounds. Large as the supposed, speculators are already on hand, anxious to obtain it for the sum of thousands. I have been offered for the figure, Dr. J. F. Boynton, the well-known geologist, has visited the spot, and inclines to the opinion that the gigantic figure is a statute. This theory, however, leaves the matter in almost as great a mystery as the other.

The Tyrolean hats have been the rage for sometime back. By far the most distinguished are those of black felt, bordered with a narrow ruleau of black velvet, a wide ribbed ribbon passes round the crown and terminates at the back with two fringed ends; under a wide jet buckle fastens it at the left side, and a cluster of black and white feathers is arranged to fall over the buckle. The Alsacian hat is made of pearl-grey felt; the crown is very high and pointed, and the brim is turned up with green velvet; a fanade of maroon velvet is twisted round the band, and a large velvet bow is fastened above the ear, likewise a tuft of maroon and pearl-grey feathers. Hats, it is rumored, will be extensively worn by the ensuing winter, and the pretty Huguenot hat is to be among the favorites, made in black velvet, it is eminently becoming. The "Huguenot" hat is likewise for a morning when made of black velvet bonillonne, the brim lowered in front and behind, and a large pearl-grey bow of ribbed velvet with fringed cut ends is placed at the side. A tuft of pearl-grey feathers is so arranged that they curl above the chignon.—*Le Soleil.*

MARK TWAIN.

What he Thinks of the Salt Lake of California.

[From the Buffalo Express, Oct. 16.]

Mono Lake, or the Dead Sea of California, is one of her most extraordinary curiosities, but being situated in a very out-of-the-way corner of the country, and away up among the eternal snows of the Sierras, it is little known and very seldom visited. A mining excitement carried me there once, and I spent several months in its vicinity. It lies in a lifeless, treeless, hideous desert, 8,000 feet above the level of the sea, and is guarded by mountains 2,000 feet higher, whose summits are hidden always in the clouds. This solemn, silent, sailless sea—this lonely tenant of the loneliest spot on earth—is little graced with the picturesque. It is an unpretending expanse of gray bis water, about 100 miles in circumference, with two islands in its center, mere upheavals of rent, and scorched and blistered lava, snowed over with grey banks and drifts of pumice stone and hashes, the winding sheet of the dead volcano to whose vast crater the lake has seized upon and occupied.

The lake is 200 feet deep, and its sluggish waters are so strong with alkali that if you only dip the most hopelessly soiled garment into them once or twice, and wring it out, it will be found as clean as if it had been through your ablest washwoman's hands. While we stayed there our laundry work was easy. We tied the week's washing astern of our boat and sailed a quarter of a mile, and the job was complete, all to the wringing out. If we threw the water on our heads and gave them a rub or so, the white lather would pile up a foot or two high. This water is not good for tender places and abrasions of the skin. We had a Valuable dog. He had raw places on him. He had more raw places on him than sound ones. He was the rawest dog in Mono Basin. He jumped overboard one day to get away from the flies. But it was only to get a change of condition it would have been just as comfortable to jump into the alkali water. The alkali nipped him in all the raw places simultaneously, and he struck out for the shore with considerable interest. He yelped, and barked, and howled as he went—and by the time he got to the shore there was no bark to him—for he had sucked the bark all out of his inside, and the alkali water had cleaned the bark all off his outside, and he probably wished he had never embarked in any such enterprise. He ran round and round in a circle, and pawed the earth and clawed the air, and threw double somersaults, sometimes backward and sometimes forward, in the most frantic and extraordinary manner. He was not a demonstrative dog, as a general thing, but rather of a grave and serious turn of mind, and I never saw him take so much interest in anything before. He finally struck out over the mountains at a gait which we estimated at 2,000 miles an hour, and he is going yet. This was about five years ago. We look for what is left of him along here every day.

A white man cannot drink the water of Mono Lake, for it is nearly pure lye. It is said that the Indians in the vicinity drink it sometimes, though it is not improvable, for they are among the most lousy Indians I ever saw. There will be no additional charge for this joke, except to purchasers requiring a explanation of it. This joke has received high commendation from some of the oldest miners in the age. Horace Greeley remarked to a friend of mine that if he were ever to make a joke like that, he would not deem it fair to let it go.

There are no fish in Mono Lake—no frogs, no snakes, no polly wogs, nor any bugs, for that goes to make life desirable. Millions of wild ducks and sea gulls swim about the surface, but no living thing is found in the waters except a white leathery sort of worm, one-half an inch long, which look like a bit of white thread drawn out and then rubbed. If you dip up a gallon of water, you will get about 15,000 of these. They give to the water a thick, white, lish-white appearance. Then there is a fly, which looks something like our house fly. They settle on the beach to eat the worms that wash ashore—and any time you can see there a belt of flies as black and big and six feet wide, and this belt extends clear around the lake—at least it did when I was there. If you threw a stone among them, they swarm up so thick that they look dense, like a cloud. You can hold them under water as long as you please—they don't mind it—they are only proud of it. When you let them go they pop up to the surface as dry as a patent office report, and walk off as unconcernedly as if they had been educated especially with a view to affording instructive entertainment to man in that particular way. You cannipe any thing to go by chance. All things have their uses and their sphere in the great globe nature's economy. The ducks and gulls eat the flies—the flies eat the worms—the Indians eat the flies—the wild cats eat the Indians—the white folks eat the wild cats when the crops fail—and there is always volumes of rats.

Mono Lake is 150 miles in a straight line from the ocean—and for aught I know, as many are one or two ranges of mountains—yet thousands of sea-gulls go there every season to lay their eggs and rear their young. One would as soon expect to find a sea-gull in Tennessee. And in this connection I will mention another instance of Nature's wisdom. The islands in the lake being merely huge masses of lava, coated over with ashes and pumicestone, and entirely innocent of vegetation or anything that would furnish sea-gull's eggs being entirely useless to anybody unless they be cooked, Nature's quartet of a mine, and the lotus

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

U. P. SYNOD.

Third and Last Day—Reports of Committees—Discussions—Final Adjournment.

Morning Session.

Synod met at nine o'clock yesterday morning, and was opened with prayer by the Moderator.

The roll was called and the minutes of the preceding session read and approved.

After spending a half hour in devotional exercises, business was resumed.

Rev. T. H. Hanna, Treasurer of the Synod, read his report for the last year. It will be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The reports of the Financial Agents of the different Presbyteries were then read and a similar reference made.

The committees on the Records of the Presbyteries presented their reports, setting forth that the minutes are neatly and accurately kept. Reports adopted.

The Committee on Narrative and State of Religion presented a report stating that Sabbath schools and prayer meetings are organized in nearly all the congregations. Concert of Prayer Season was observed January 3d, 1869, by the Presbytery of Washington. Two hundred dollars of which were erected in the Presbytery of the Big Spring and one in the Presbytery of Westmoreland. There have been seven ordinations and installations during the year, and five licentiates. Four ministers were reported dead, Rev. James G. Rankin, G. W. Gowdy, R. C. Wylie, and Hugh W. Boyd, a probationer under the care of the Presbytery of Chartiers. The report was adopted.

The Board of Church Extension presented a report setting forth that throughout the country there are numerous openings for new organizations, especially in the Northwest. It was referred to the Committee on the Boards of the Church.

The consideration of the complaint of the Session of Mt. Pleasant against the Presbytery of Chartiers was then resumed.

Rev. J. J. Purdy was in favor of the complaint being sustained, and it was decided in the negative.

No one course of the Presbytery was indicated. The certificate of Rev. S. J. Wilson, D. D., to the delegate from the Old School Presbyterian burgh was read, and it was decided to hear the delegate at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The Committee on the Theological Seminary submitted their report recommending a change in the by-laws concerning the election of professors, and energetic efforts for the completion of the Endowment Fund.

Dr. Gracey was of opinion that unless there was a more liberal response to the appeal of the Seminary that it would soon have to be closed up. He thought it a shame that the Presbyterians of Pittsburgh should be so unprogressive when they so faithfully dispatched their duties.

The morning arrived, Synod adjourned to meet at two o'clock, Rev. Dr. McElwee concluding by prayer.

Afternoon Session.

Synod met again at two o'clock, the Moderator opening with prayer. Minutes read and approved.

Several Committees on the Boards of the Church presented their report, urging ministers to preach a sermon on the subject, and every member on the duty of the people to sustain the Boards of the Church. The people were earnestly requested to contribute quarterly to the different Boards; and the Committee were directed to devise some plan by which this recommendation may be carried into execution by the congregations under their care. The attention of the Board of Publication was directed to the matter of erecting houses of worship in Kansas City and San Francisco.

The report after being amended slightly, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on the Theological Seminary—the discussion on which in the morning session—was then taken up, amended and adopted.

It was then proceeded to the election of three Directors of the Theological Seminary. The following gentlemen were made: Dr. Gregory, Rev. D. W. Carson, Wm. Hall, Esq., Rev. Dr. Brown, Rev. Dr. Kerr, Rev. Dr. Mark Robb, Dr. McElwee and Rev. Samuel Taggart.

Dr. Brown and Rev. Oliver Katz were appointed tellers.

On the first ballot Dr. Gracey, Rev. D. W. Carson and Wm. Hall, Esq., were elected.

Rev. Dr. Brown, delegate from the Synod of Pittsburgh, in connection with the general Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, operator and spoke for perhaps half an hour. He took great pleasure in expressing the cordial greeting and Christian salutation of the Synod he represented. The closest relation to the church with which he was connected was border by the United Presbyterian Church. God had blessed the preaching of the Word of Life in his own denomination to such a large he stated that the union of the two bodies would certainly be consummated. They would then enjoy privileges which had been separated for thirty years. Could the Synod be united in the same way it would add to its additional satisfaction. But if not organically, let them live in fraternal confidence. The learned gentleman then stated that Presbyterianism should be more distinct and pronounced; that Protestantism can never be a failure where sound Presbyterianism exists, for it is the best form of Christianity. It can never be a failure on this platform. Presbyterianism is good for Scotland, for England and the United States and it is good for China, India and any other country. Dr. Brown then sat down, the remarks given a judicious decision. The Presbytery might have taken another course.

Rev. W. R. Dobbins said: The Presbytery had put themselves on by allowing Presbytery to take no action. They should have done so. They appealed from the decision of the Presbytery on the ground that the libel was insubmissible. On the ground that the libel was not be discussed.

Dr. D. R. Kerr, Editor of the *United Presbyterian* said the Presbytery had a perfect right, in the circumstances, to grant a certificate. In giving a certificate they severed from the performance of an unpleasant duty.

Rev. W. R. Adair said the Presbytery had no right to grant the certificate.

A division of the question was called for.

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Academy of Music.

After the surfeit of operatic sweets which our citizens are enjoying this week, it will be a change grateful to the many, no doubt, to have the opportunity of attending an entertainment of a funny literary character. Such an opportunity will be afforded next week by Prof. Rufus Adams, of Philadelphia, a gentleman of great celebrity in the eastern cities as a finished reader, who proposes to give a series of readings from the writings of Shakespeare, Tennyson, Longfellow, and others. We have no doubt our citizens will give the Professor a rousing good time and thereby show their appreciation of his great talent.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of insufficient. The writers can get them by applying at the postoffice:

Clawson, F. J., Freeport, Pa.
Hamilton, Miss. Geneva, Pa.
Roberts, F. M., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Wood, Wm., Phillipsburg.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Parepa Rosa English Opera. Saturday, grand matinee at two o'clock, the following and popular operas of La Sonnambula, Miss Rose Hersee in her universal role of Amina, pronounced by the Philadelphia press the best impersonation of Amina." Mr. William Castle in his great role of Elvino. Mr. Lawrence as Count Rodolfo, and Miss Fanny Stockton as Lisa.

TAKEN TO THE HOSPITAL.—The young man confined in the lock-up since Monday, laboring under an attack of monomania, was yesterday removed to the Monongahela Hospital by his friends.

THE WHISKY INTERESTS.

Meeting of Rectifiers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers at the Board of Trade Rooms—The Law Requiring Whisky to be Stamped and Gauged After Leaving the Distillery Pronounced Oppressive—Delegates to Chicago on the 28th of November—Delegates to be Elected.

In pursuance of a published call, the Rectifiers and wholesale liquor dealers of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Birmingham and Lawrenceville, held a meeting at half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the Board of Trade rooms, Third National Bank building, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley. The liquor trade of Pittsburgh and Allegheny was pretty well represented, but not a dealer from the South side responded.

ORGANIZATION.

The meeting was called to order by James Littell, Esq., of Littell & Mechling, upon whose motion Mr. A. Guckenheimer was called to the chair, and Mr. James S. Devlin appointed secretary.

The President on taking the chair stated the object of the meeting to be for consideration of the question of relieving the dealers of some of the obnoxious regulations now organized in nearly all the congressional districts. Steward's Nation was organized January 4th, 1868, by the Presbytery of Washington. Two hundred dollars of which were erected in the Presbytery of the Big Spring and one in the Presbytery of Westmoreland. There have been seven ordinations and installations during the year, and five licentiates. Four ministers were reported dead, Rev. James G. Rankin, G. W. Gowdy, R. C. Wylie, and Hugh W. Boyd, a probationer under the care of the Presbytery of Chartiers. The report was adopted.

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The morning arrived, Synod adjourned to meet at two o'clock, Rev. Dr. McElwee concluding by prayer.

A Meeting was made that the parties have to answer any questions that might be propounded. Lost.

Rev. W. R. Collins moved that the complaint be sustained. He stated the first question to be, in what form did the Presbytery regard the case from the session? The Presbytery had taken the case out of the hands of the session. Any member of the church could have gone before the Presbytery and preferred charges against Cochins. They were bound to do it if they believed his character was injuring the church. The Presbytery after waiting three months declared that they had no jurisdiction, and the session ask Synod to declare that he is not in good standing. He believed that there were no grounds of complaint against the Presbytery. There was no allegation that Cochins was the only one—that of granting the certificate. He was of the opinion, however, that the Presbytery had failed to do its duty in granting a certificate. It was not essential whether Mr. Cochins asked the session for a certificate or not. If Synod sustains the complaint it deserves a discussion of some kind or other, as the case must be known here and everywhere.

Rev. Dr. Blair cordially agreed with the remarks of the previous speaker. The session did not do its duty according to the Book of Discipline. He did not doubt but that Cochins had not gone to Mr. Cochins privately and talked the matter over as they should have done. The Presbytery had acted unwisely.

Dr. McElwee said the complaint was that the Presbytery did not give a reason for granting a certificate. He was not perfect, and the member of the Mt. Pleasant session who was present refused to point out his errors. The charge has not been given. The Book says it may be withheld for prudential reasons. He could not find that the Synod or the Presbytery did right in awarding the libel. As to the granting of the certificate, Presbytery were bound to do it.

Dr. Easton desired to know where the libel originated. Was it from the session or from the Moderator? He could not answer.

Rev. J. C. Campbell asked to have the matter divided, as expressed by the previous speaker, and on the fact. He would like Synod to say whether the Presbytery had a right to grant the certificate.

Rev. Mr. McArthur thought the question was responsible for the action of the honor of Mr. Cochins he should have demanded a trial, but, in supposing that he did not, Synod should be careful, give a judicious decision. The Presbytery might have taken another course.

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A SOCIETY WANTED.

A motion was here made to organize a society.

Mr. LITTELL objected for the reason that the organization of a league would have a bad effect upon the community. He suggested that the matter be taken from the floor and left to a subject, and that the meeting proceed to elect delegates to attend the convention at Chicago.

Mr. Bennett stated that he approved the appointment of a committee of five as had been suggested by the gentleman from Allegheny, and that committee would be to ascertain the views of the liquor merchants here about and report at the next meeting of the Board of Trade.

An amendment was offered increasing the committee to seven, and the original motion as amended was adopted, the President being instructed to appoint the committee.

The following gentlemen were then announced: Messrs. James Littell, Littell & Mechling, Littell & Affelder, Isaac Stearn, M. McCullough, W. J. Friday, John Roth, A. E. Stephenson and S. Adler.

Mr. J. S. Devlin was elected secretary of the meeting.

ANOTHER SPEECH.

Mr. Adler stated that as a member of the committee, he would be pleased to attend to reference to his duties. He coincided with Mr. Littell in his remarks about the revenue laws relating to whisky, and said that none of the distillers in this city could be run correctly kept, would balance under the present existing regulations. The distillers and dealers are therefore at the mercy of these worn-out politicians,—"sharks" they might be called, and this movement on the part of the liquor dealers was just as Mr. Littell had said, to endeavor to have the Government dispose of them. The Government would lose nothing; the tax paid into the Treasury would not be reduced a cent; but these worn-out politicians would be cut off. He would rather see whisky taxed one dollar a barrel at the distillery, and after that be free, than to pay the rates now existing and be subject to such onerous regulations.

Mr. Stephenson said the object of the Convention was also to endeavor to have the law imposing the regulations in question on the liquor traffic, and he believed the distiller could be taxed to one-half not favor that end. The gauging and stamping of whisky after leaving the distillery for the purpose of collecting the revenue, he considered a favorite with our opponents. As an instance he cited the following: suppose a dealer purchases ten barrels of whisky, and should desire to sell it to a dealer in Cincinnati. It is entered on the book four hundred gallons, and it should be stamped. The same would be stamped on the next day it is again rectified and as required by the fifth section of the act. Another instance: A sale is made on the books shows a purchase of four hundred gallons, and a shortage of one hundred and ten gallons. The ridiculousness of such regulations is apparent. Mr. Littell then stated that they could do it better than the Government, as it was their duty it was to keep the run of the whisky. Second. The Government would have to do it to the utmost result in no good accomplishments, so far as balancing is concerned. Mr. Littell also stated that there is not an average three or four revenue officers, who appointed by political influence, establishment, and just here, he remarked, arose the cause that created the enormous taxes on whisky. All the tax the government derives on the whisky is from one to ten per cent. The balance of the onerous taxes are to accommodate and reward party workers. Petitions are signed and worn out petitions, who must be sustained and kept in office. It was the object of the meeting to be held at three o'clock. Any dealer desiring to get come to the committee meeting held at eight o'clock.

Mr. Bennet thought the committee should fix the time for the meeting and then send written notices to every establishment in the city.

Mr. Littell suggested that the Committee report their decisions by resolutions.

The President stated that if there were no other resolutions, he would move to meet at one P. M., next Thursday, and the dealers at three P. M. to hear the report of the Committee.

Mr. Adler thought some one ought to be appointed to visit the liquor merchants in the city and ask them to attend the meeting.

Mr. Stephenson was opposed to soliciting any dealer to attend. They were interested enough to protect their own interests let them remain at home. If they do not deem the regulations oppressive the dealer next door will not let them stay away.

The meeting then adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Criminal Court—U. S. Court—District Court—Common Pleas Court.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

In this Court yesterday the following business was transacted:

Hall's appeal, Venango county. Judgment of non pros.

Road in Cussewago township, Crawford county. Submitted.

Empire Transportation Company vs. Wamsutter Company, Venango county. Submitted.

Fuller vs. Kelsey, Clarion county. Argued by Lathy for plaintiff in error, and Corbett contra.

Forest etal, vs. Brown et al., Venango county. Continued.

Forest county vs. House of Refuge; Forest county. Argued by Benson for plaintiff in error, and by Lathy, contra.

Chubbs et al. vs. The Commonwealth; Erie county. Argued by Benson for plaintiff in error and by Marshall, contra.

Scott et al vs. Morrison's administrators; Erie county. Argued by Curtis for plaintiff in error, and by Marshall, contra.

Commonwealth for use of Raser vs. Lockwood et al; Erie county. Argued by De Camp for plaintiff in error, and by Marshall, contra.

Forney's appeal; Crawford county. Argued by Brooks for plaintiff in error, and by Church, contra. Appeal granted.

Daniel Davis, of New York and Erie Railroad Company, W. H. Jessup presents a petition in reference to the grading and stamping of whisky; and also, whether the dealers of Pittsburg should co-operate with the Western Liquor Merchants and appoint delegates to attend a convention to be held in Chicago on the 28th of November.

A CIRCULAR.

The Secretary then read the following circular from the Western Liquor Dealers Association:

MILWAUKEE, October 19, 1869.

GENTLEMEN—The resident and wholesale liquor dealers of this place, finding that the laws and regulations, Collectors of Internal Revenue concerning the manufacture and sale of liquors from blighting, become more and more onerous, so as to seriously embarrass the legitimate business, have formed a society for the purpose of securing the repeal of such laws, and, if possible such a change of the present laws concerning distilled spirits, as to do away with the vexatious system of stamping and gauging.

To accomplish this they desire the co-operation of all the rectifiers and wholesale dealers in the country, and would therefore suggest that similar societies be formed in all large cities, and that on the 28th day of November, 1869, a convention be held at the city of Chicago, to be composed of the principal officers of all such societies, for the purpose of considering and maturing plans for the accomplishment of the object above indicated.

We would further state that we think to prove that there is reasonable hope that, by an united effort, we shall be able to relieve the traffic in liquors from the present almost intolerable burden without diminishing the revenues of the Government from that source. We beg leave to suggest that you cause such a society to be formed at once in your city, and that we may have an early answer to the above suggestions from you.

AUGUST GROELICH, Pres't.

SAMUEL HINSDORF, Sec'y.

Mr. A. E. Stevenson stating that a Constitution and a series of By-Laws would have to be adopted before the Association could be organized.

Several gentlemen present stated that they had not been authorized by their trade to join any society. They certainly could transact any business necessary without either constitution or by-laws.

A member suggested that in order to arrive at the proper feeling in relation to the city, a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions—said committee to call on the liquor dealers in their respective wards to obtain signing any resolutions.

The meeting closed by way of further explanation that the only question at issue was the regulation requiring the stamping and gauging of whisky after leaving the distillery, and to abolish this regulation that the Convention is called.

STAMPING AND GAUGING OF WHISKY.

Mr. Littell stated that every liquor merchant present was fully aware of the ridiculousness of the regulations relating to the gauging and stamping whisky. He said that from the time it leaves the distillery, until it is ready for consumption, it must go through such a long list of regulations that it would be impossible to enumerate them. He would say, however, and even defy the Government to find one whisky that would balance under the present list of the regulations and instructions of Commissioner Delano, that will balance. Not one of them will do it. The entries on the goods purchased, sold, and amount on hand and stamped, must balance with the gauge. It is impossible to gauge the entire boxes and render the casting up of a balance an impossibility. The Government has, however, done everything to correct the error, but unfortunately for the trade, they have made such mistakes made which render the regulations still more obnoxious and their carrying into effect impossible to a plan. When whisky is gauged no discrimination is made between what is whisky and what is water, and what is taken from other packages, and the most correct accounts are kept. As an instance he cited the following: suppose a dealer purchases ten barrels of whisky, and should desire to sell it to a dealer in Cincinnati. It is entered on the book four hundred gallons, and it should be stamped. The same would be stamped on the next day it is again rectified and as required by the fifth section of the act. Another instance: A sale is made on the books shows a purchase of four hundred gallons, and a shortage of one hundred and ten gallons. The ridiculousness of such regulations is apparent. Mr. Littell then stated that they could do it better than the Government, as it was their duty it was to keep the run of the whisky. Second. The Government would have to do it to the utmost result in no good accomplishments, so far as balancing is concerned. Mr. Littell also stated that there is not an average three or four revenue officers, who appointed by political influence, establishment, and just here, he remarked, arose the cause that created the enormous taxes on whisky. All the tax the government derives on the whisky is from one to ten per cent. The balance of the onerous taxes are to accommodate and reward party workers. Petitions are signed and worn out petitions, who must be sustained and kept in office. It was the object of the meeting to be held at three o'clock. Any dealer desiring to get come to the committee meeting held at eight o'clock.

Mr. Bennet thought the committee should fix the time for the meeting and then send written notices to every establishment in the city.

Mr. Littell suggested that the Committee report their decisions by resolutions.

The President stated that if there were no other resolutions, he would move to meet at one P. M., next Thursday, and the dealers at three P. M. to hear the report of the Committee.

Mr. Adler thought some one ought to be appointed to visit the liquor merchants in the city and ask them to attend the meeting.

Mr. Stephenson was opposed to soliciting any dealer to attend. They were interested enough to protect their own interests let them remain at home. If they do not deem the regulations oppressive the dealer next door will not let them stay away.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Great Vitalizer.

This title may be justly claimed for what has taken precedence of all other tonic and alterative preparations for a period of nearly twenty years. During that long interval HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS may be truly said to have enjoyed unrivalled popularity. Many preparations have been got up to compete with it, but they have all fallen into its wake or sunk into oblivion for lack of patronage. Fresh proofs of the virtues of this universal Vegetable Tonic has been both medically and financially successful. Every year has added to the number of its friends, and the demand for it, based entirely upon the merits of its excellence as a preventive and curative, seems to have no assignable limit. The medical profession sanction and approve its use, and it is now at the head of the list of remedies to which it belongs, the admitted, undisputed SOVEREIGN TONIC OF THE AGE. The statistics of the United States Internal Revenue Department will further demonstrate that it stands alone and unapproached in the magnitude of its sales as compared with those of any other proprietary remedy advertised on this side of the Atlantic.

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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, October 21, 1869.

There appeared to be increased stringency in the local money market to-day. Discounting paper is out of the question with some of the banks. Others are putting off their customers with very light accommodations. No doubt the banks generally are preparing for the season which is close upon them when the heaviest demands are made for money, and they ought to be prepared to meet them.

—In New York the money market continues to work steadily, rates of interest being unchanged. The banks are, in a certain sense, protected by the extreme scarcity of small currency. Their orders for money from the South are upon a large scale; but as the notes are wanted in the lower denominations, it is impossible to half supply the demand. The retirement of the shipments of currency is likely to be continued through the present month, as there is apparently no probability of the Treasury being able to supply any considerable amount of small notes before November. This week the Treasury will pay $3,500,000 in the purchase of bonds, and will receive $2,000,000 upon sales of gold, giving a balance of $500,000 against the Treasury. It will probably go far toward settling off the shipments of currency to other sections.

—Local stocks were provokingly quiet today. The tightness of money is against any activity in the market, except in coal stocks, notwithstanding the late liberal dividend. We heard of no transactions in the stock today. Allegheny Valley Railroad Company bonds have been unusually quiet for the past fortnight. The latest quotations were 81, 81¼ & 83.

—Government bonds were off a fraction, and the market is void of special interest. Until some decided move in Europe is made looking to an advance in prices, the market here will not be visited by very great fluctuations for some time, as the large amount of idle money will probably absorb much of the capital which usually goes into them at this period of the year. The 1st of November is approaching, and foreign investors will prefer to reinvested the proceeds of their coupons in the bonds, and a temporary rise is the result. We suppose this will be the case this year more than ever, because Europe is better satisfied of the intentions of the government concerning them.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following as the prices of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
Gold	130¾	130¾	130¾
1881, 6-20s	119½	119½	119½
1862, 5-20s	120	120	120
1864, 5-20s	119½	119½	119½
1865, 5-20s, old	119½	119½	119½
1865, 5-20s, new	119½	119½	119½
1867, 5-20s	119½	119½	119½
1868, 5-20s	119½	119½	119½
U. S. 10-40s	107½	107½	107½
U. S. funds currency 6s	107½	107½	107½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Smithfield st., quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Oct. 20.	Oct. 21.	Adv. Dec.
Gold	130¾	130¾	
U. S. Bonds, 1881	119½	119½	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	120	120	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	119½	119½	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	119½	119½	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	119½	119½	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	119½	119½	
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	107½	107½	

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The performance of *Fra Diavolo* by the Parepa Rosa English Opera Company, last evening attracted a large and fashionable audience, and to say that all were gratified would but faintly express their pleasure. The cast was a strong one, Miss Rose Hersee in the role of *Zerlina*, perhaps, being in good hands. Mrs. Bernard as *Zerlina* gave a fine and effective rendition of the character. Mr. Bowler acted the part of *Fra Diavolo* very acceptably, but his vocalization was somewhat below par. In the duet in the first act by Mr. Messrs. Peakes and Drayton were exquisitely rendered, and the latter received a hearty encore.

The "Fee" song by Mr. Drayton was given with great effect. Mr. Drayton is a brilliant singer, and his enunciation is also of a high order. Lord Allen and Lawrence sustained their respective characters in Mr. Arnold and Mrs. Weiler. The orchestra, under the able and skillful direction of Mr. Behrens, was very good.

This evening Mr. H. Bernard will have a benefit, and her arduous labors of the week entitle her to a full house. This will be the last time in this city an English version of *Faust* will be presented by the company, as they contain the part of *Mephistopheles*, a character-libation which is admitted to rival that of the great Herrmann. Herrmann will personate *Faust*.

Miss Hersee to-morrow afternoon the *Bohemian Girl* will be performed.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The new comic opera of the *Black Domino* was presented by the Parepa Rosa English Opera Company to a crowded and brilliant audience. Without entering into the plot of the opera, it may be said that in time it will become popular, but the company will have to study more correctly the action of it. With the exception of Miss Rose Hersee and Mr. William Castle, the other members of the cast did not do full justice to their parts. This may in a measure be accounted for in the fact that many of them are strangers to English opera, some of them having performed in Italian opera and consequently the style of that abominable school, and others being mere novices on the lyric stage. Next week will afford an opportunity to display her rich soprano voice and fine cultivation last evening, and to good effect, in the ballad, "Within a Mile of Edinboro' Town." Mr. Castle also sung his role very acceptably and materially added to the night's entertainment, under the direction of Mr. Rieff, was charming, and the choruses were powerfully and admirably rendered.

To-night, Mme. Parepa Rosa, the popular prima donna, will appear in the very beautiful opera of *Martona* will be performed, with the beautiful ballet in the third act. This is said to be one of the finest impersonations in Parepa's repertory, and at one of the most fashionable places of resort at the Philadelphia Academy of Music last week drew overflowing audiences. Mr. Castle, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Campbell, Laurence, Mrs. Seguin, and others, will fill their parts in the opera. *Martona* will be followed by the comic opera of *Samanella* will be performed, Miss Rose Hersee appearing as *Amina*.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—Manager Williams is giving a very superior entertainment at his beautiful Theater, and the crowds which attend are enthusiastic in their praise. The programme for this evening is a rich one, and the dancing, singing and burlesques of the mammoth company comprise a rare entertainment.

VARIETIES THEATER.—To-night Dick Carroll, whose merry songs and terpsichorean odities have attracted large audiences for the past few weeks, will have a benefit. Unusual attractions are offered, and a crowded audience will doubtless respond to the beneficiary's call.

MUSEUM.—Major Burnell's cosy collection of curiosities continues to excite the admiration of crowds day and evening. He has also visited the Museum is to have missed one of the rarest attractions in the city.

FAVORITES COMING.—We learn from Mr. Henry Kelley, Jr., the business manager, that Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will visit us next week, and give a series of their popular plays, the Opera House is now in order to receive their host visit, and we know they will receive a cordial welcome.

"Buy Marvins."

This has come to be a household word. If anybody wants "your mother's own" or selected cracker, the answer is invariably "Marvin's." Marvin's superior water crackers are to be had at any grocer's in the city, in the city or vicinity. "Get Marvin's" is a stereotyped expression, and is the result of a system that is not satisfied with merely good work—Marvin is determined to excel.

Passengers to Europe.

The place in this city for parties visiting Europe to get tickets and secure berths on board of steamers, is at the steamship agency of T. H. Hattigan, No. 42 Smithfield street.

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, October 21, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Weaker at ¼ off buying and ¼ @ ½ premium selling.

FLOUR—In better demand at $4 50@6 75 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Quiet, weak and ½@1¢ lower; sales of No. 1 at 81 @81 65; No. 2 at 99@99½; closing at 99½c @$1 00 for No. 2; this afternoon market inactive at 99c cash and seller October for No. 2.

CORN—Quiet and little lower; sales of No. 2 at 64¼ @64½c; rejected at 64@64¼c, closing at 62@62½c for rejected; this afternoon market quiet and inactive at 62c seller October for No. 2.

OATS—Fair to good demand; sales of No. 2 at 39@40c cash, and seller the month, closing at 40½@40¾c bid.

RYE—Quiet and easier; sales of No 1 at 77@77½c; No 2 at 75@76c; rejected at 72c, closing dull at 75c for No. 2.

BARLEY—More active at $1 06@1 07 for No 2, closing dull at $1 05@1 06.

SUGAR—12½@13½c for common to prime Cuba.

PROVISIONS—Dull and inactive. Mess pork nominal at $31 00@31 25. Lard dull at 16½@16¾c. Dry salted bulk shoulders 12@12½c; clear rib sides 20½c; clear sides 21½c. Sugar cured hams at 23½@24c; plain sugar cured shoulders 17@17½c; rib sides 20c; clear rib sides 20½c; clear sides 21½c. Green meats dull and unchanged. Pickled hams and half barrel pork 20½c